

Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

The World's Daily Newspaper

**

London, Tuesday, October 31, 1995

No. 35,045

Vision of a Single EU Currency Collides With German Politics

Opposition Rallies Around Deutsche Mark As Two-Thirds of Public Seeks to Cling to It

By Alan Friedman
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The goal of a single European currency by the year 2000 has suddenly collided with German domestic politics.

The result is that for the first time anywhere outside Britain, the grand vision of European economic and political integration could end up being held hostage to national electoral concerns.

On Monday, just a day after leading Social Democratic opposition figures called into question the timetable for European monetary union — reflecting what opinion polls have shown to be the German public's overwhelming opposition to a new currency that could be weaker than the Deutsche mark — Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel attacked the opposition of speaking out "for cheap populist reasons."

In Bonn, the government spokesman, Peter Hausmann, criticized what he contended was "the irresponsible manner" in which the opposition "transforms people's fears into a political game." He reiterated that the government "gives absolute priority to the convergence criteria with the aim of ensuring a single European currency underpinned by stability."

The Social Democrats, who had been tepid in their support for replacing the mark with a European currency, have urged in recent days for either delaying

European monetary union or making the issue a central plank in the 1998 election campaign.

Analysts said that this position, if developed, could jeopardize Chancellor Helmut Kohl's dreams of European integration before the new millennium.

"I think this raises question marks over the future of European monetary union itself, as well as the timetable," said Ken Watret, an economist at HSBC Markets in London. "The key point is that the Social Democrats are struggling to come up with an issue that will differentiate them from the current government and in turn bring a recovery in their political fortunes."

The explosive nature of the debate and its broader implications for the rest of Europe were made clear Monday, when Mr. Kinkel reacted so furiously to Social Democratic doubts over the single currency timetable.

"Anyone who questions this purely for cheap populist reasons puts the whole integration process in doubt," he said.

Meanwhile, with about two-thirds of the German public strongly opposed to giving up the mark, the vicissitudes of German grass-roots politics could prove a blessing in disguise for France, which many European officials speculate will fail to qualify on time

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Hollywood's New Take on Europe

Now, Warmer Reviews for Quotas and Subsidies

By Richard Covington
Special to the IHT

BEAUNE, France — In a stunning reversal of the polemics that previously demonized the chief negotiator for the American film industry, Jack Valenti has withdrawn his longstanding and vociferous opposition to European quotas on foreign films as well as government subsidies for European filmmakers.

Speaking before several hundred European and American film directors, producers and other industry professionals, Mr. Valenti, the chief executive of the

Motion Picture Association, made an emotional plea over the weekend in defense of European films and culture, abandoning the confrontational tactics that

A bid for an EU-U.S. free-trade area is scuttled, Page 15.

made him the bête noire of European filmmakers and bureaucrats.

"Whatever rules a country sets up, we will respect

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SWEATING IT OUT IN QUEBEC — Premier Jacques Parizeau mopping his brow as he awaits the results of his province's referendum on breaking away from Canada. Page 8.

Holbrooke Fears Failure On Eve of Bosnia Talks

If Peace Effort Stalls, Mediator Says, Region Could Slip Back to War

Compiled by the Staff of the IHT

WASHINGTON — The chief U.S. mediator, Richard C. Holbrooke, said Monday that there can be no assurance the Bosnia peace talks opening in Dayton, Ohio, on Wednesday will succeed and that Bosnia will slip back into war if they do not.

"I want to stress at the outset that we go into Dayton the day after tomorrow without any assurance of success," he said. "But he added that the United States and its partners in the Contact Group 'must succeed in Dayton or try to get as far as we can.'"

He added, "If Dayton and the peace process do not succeed, the country will

U.S. lacks plan for any NATO force to build up army of the Bosnian government. Page 6.

slip back into war because the issues that led to war are unresolved."

Mr. Holbrooke also said that the United States had sought air strikes after reports of a massacre at Srebrenica, but was held back by United Nations' procedures.

"The United States desperately wanted air strikes in that period when the Dutch were trapped at Potocari," Mr. Holbrooke said, referring to a period in July when Dutch peacekeepers were stationed about five kilometers (three miles) from the so-called safe area of Srebrenica.

"The entire chain of command," he said, "on both sides of the dual key was trapped and paralyzed because of the Dutch presence at Potocari," Mr. Holbrooke said.

"It was a terrible, terrible moment. The dual key is shorthand for regulations imposed by the UN that provide for air strikes only if both UN commanders and officials and NATO agree."

Mr. Holbrooke said he and others were telephoning the U.S. ambassador in the Netherlands and the UN command in Zagreb, to no avail.

"We couldn't budge them," he said. "I don't want to get into characterizations of their behavior right now, but it was a real low point."

Some 40,000 Muslims had been packed into the UN-protected enclave in eastern Bosnia. Recent news reports indicate that thousands of Muslims may have been killed after Bosnian Serb forces took Srebrenica on July 11.

Mr. Holbrooke's account tallies with comments by the Dutch defense minister, Joris Voorhoeve. (Page 6.)

Mr. Holbrooke spoke at the State Department before departing for the Ohio city where the talks will begin at a U.S. Air Force base on Wednesday. They will be supervised by envoys from the United States, Russia, Britain, France and Germany.

Mr. Holbrooke said that if war were to resume, the outcome would be "even more disastrous for the Bosnian Serbs than it already has been."

He said the talks among the presidents of Bosnia, Croatia and Serbia faced "immense practical difficulties" as they seek to fill in details of a general agreement to restore a united Bosnia embracing two sub-states, a Bosnian-Croatian federation and a Bosnian Serb entity.

Mr. Holbrooke said he did not know how long the talks would last and did not know at this point how to define "success."

As Mr. Holbrooke prepared to resume the negotiations, international observers in Zagreb, Croatia, disagreed Monday over the fairness of Croatian parliamentary elections, with one U.S. monitor saying there had been "serious problems" in "sometimes chaotic" voting.

Political analysts said the Croatian Democratic Union of President Franjo Tudjman had prevailed over an opposition coalition on the strength of his status of masterminding Croatia's reconquest of Serbian-occupied lands in recent months.

But Mr. Tudjman was denied the two-thirds majority he needed to enshrine his authoritarian rule in the constitution by a popular backlash against abuses of power by his party, they said.

Mr. Tudjman's party had 44 percent of the vote with 71 percent of ballots counted, the state election commission said.

A moderate opposition coalition, led by the Peasant Party, was running a distant second at 18.5 percent. (Reuters, AFP)

This Pentagon Blueprint Builds Up a New Army of Spies Abroad

By Walter Pincus
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Defense Department has merged the covert intelligence operations of the individual military services and plans to expand its espionage abroad, starting with establishment of phony businesses overseas as cover, according to administration and congressional sources.

The Pentagon's new interest in spying is partly the result of pressure from Congress on both the military and the Central Intelligence Agency to send more clandestine agents overseas to work on such targets as terrorism and weapons proliferation that cannot be

well-covered by high-tech spy satellites.

The purging of new life into the military's spying comes as the CIA's Directorate of Operations, which remains the main agency responsible for sending agents abroad to recruit and handle informants, is under fire both inside the agency and on Capitol Hill.

It is accused of questionable activities by its own clandestine operatives abroad and for failure to detect a Soviet mole within the agency before he caused incalculable damage to CIA spy networks in the Soviet Union.

The Pentagon's plans, however, have raised questions inside the administration and among some members of Congress about how many covert op-

eratives from how many agencies the United States needs in the post-Cold War world.

The bringing together of the military's clandestine operatives — once spread through the army, navy, air force and Marines — has led to the establishment over the past three years of the Defense Humint, or Human Intelligence, Service. It has become a part of the Defense Intelligence Agency and it numbers more than 1,000 uniformed and civilian personnel, according to a report of the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence.

A Defense spokesman declined to comment on how many of the 1,000 were clandestine operatives abroad and how many were backup personnel. The CIA has roughly 4,500 in its operations directorate, of whom 900 are covert operatives called case officers.

Under a provision of the fiscal 1996 intelligence authorization bill, which has passed both the House and Senate and is now in conference, the new service has been given a trial period of three years to carry on commercial activities "to provide cover security to intelligence collection activities undertaken abroad."

Congress is pressing for more human intelligence collection in coming years, especially from agents working under cover outside U.S. embassies. Congress

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Filipino Maid Is Sentenced To 1 Year and 100 Lashes

Agence France-Presse

AL AIN, United Arab Emirates — An appeals court on Monday sentenced a 16-year-old Filipino maid to a year in prison and ordered her whipped with 100 lashes for killing her employer, a man she said had raped her.

The imprisonment and the lashing were substituted for the death sentence that had been imposed last month.

The lashing sentence drew immediate objections from France as well as the Philippines, which has contended that the maid, Sarah Balabagan, had acted in self-defense.

The reduction in sentence followed an agreement to pay 150,000 dirhams (\$41,000) in blood money to her victim's family, which dropped its demand for her execution.

The young maid will be deported from the United Arab Emirates after completing her sentence, a statement released by the Justice Ministry said.

In Manila, President Fidel V. Ramos welcomed the verdict as lighter than the death penalty but ordered his country's ambassador to the United Arab Emirates, Roy Seneres, to seek to have both the lashing and jail sentence dropped or reduced.

Mr. Ramos added that he would make a personal appeal to the "compassion and

mercy" of the United Arab Emirates' president, Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan al-Nahyan.

Emirate officials said that Miss Balabagan's punishment would not be carried out publicly. A prison director who asked not to be named said that the lashing would be administered with a flexible cane.

Although the lashing is painful, those punished receive treatment in the prison medical center and are rarely hospitalized, according to a doctor who requested anonymity.

The punishment is carried out in several sessions rather than all at once, the prison director said. If the prisoner is judged to be in bad health, he or she may receive one blow from 25 canes wrapped together, which will count for 25 blows.

The Balabagan case had caused strong protests in the Philippines, where public anger had arisen earlier over the hanging last March in Singapore of another Filipino maid, Flor Contemplacion, for a double murder.

Ambassador Seneres said after leaving the courthouse that he would seek to have the prison term waived on the ground that Miss Balabagan had already spent 15 months in jail. The ambassador said he

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An Israeli soldier grabbing an Arab during protests after the killing of the leader of Islamic Jihad. Page 8.

AGENDA

Azerbaijan Links Blaze to Bomb

BAKU, Azerbaijan (AFP) — The fire that killed about 300 people in a subway tunnel here was due to sabotage, Azerbaijan state television reported Monday.

An investigator said on television that the deadly blaze, which broke out early Sunday, had been caused by a bomb.

Hospital sources said the fire had killed 337 people, but according to official figures the death toll stood at 286. A total of 269 people were hurt when a crowded train burst into flames between two stations. State television showed pictures of the compartment where the fire started, with holes in the floor that it said had been caused by a bomb.

Go-Ahead for Ciller

ANKARA (AP) — In a breakthrough to end a government crisis, Prime Minister Tansu Ciller won President Suleyman Demirel's approval Monday for a coalition government made up of her center-right True Path Party and the Republican Peoples Party.

The new government, which is expected to easily win a vote of confidence in Parliament, will serve until early elections Dec. 24. Deniz Baykal, leader of the Republican Peoples Party, will be deputy prime minister and foreign minister.

Dow Jones		Trib Index	
Up	14.82	Up	0.77%
4786.57		128.42	
The Dollar		Money	
DM	1.4086	1.4085	
Pound	1.5765	1.578	
Yen	101.93	101.80	
FF	4.8884	4.8825	

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Cloaked in Chadors, Iranian Women Take Up Olympic Challenge

By John Lancaster
Washington Post Service

TEHRAN — Most mornings around dawn, nine young women carry slender racing kayaks to the edge of an artificial lake near here, then shove off on a grueling two-hour training run. They sweat. They feel the burn.

Nothing unusual about that, perhaps, except for one thing: These athletes are working out in chadors, the hooded robes designed to hide the female form in keeping with Iran's strict Islamic dress code. Their male coach says the extra clothing adds 10 seconds to their time on a 500-meter (550-yard) course.

Meet the Iranian national women's flatwater kayaking team, among the newest entrants in a growing movement to make sports acceptable — and accessible — to women in a country known more for religious zeal than equality of the sexes.

Over the objections of some religious conservatives, the government has begun to upgrade sports facilities for women and has granted permission for women to compete internationally in a handful of sports, so long as they can do so without compromising Islamic rules on covering their bodies.

The kayakers hope to qualify for next year's Summer Olympics in Atlanta. The other sports in which Iranian women can compete internationally are table

tennis, horse-jumping, skiing, shooting and — this may be stretching the definition — chess.

"I want to have a place in Western or international sports while simultaneously observing and preserving Islamic regulations and values," said Faiza Hashemi, the daughter of President Hashemi Rafsanjani and a leading booster of women's sports in Iran.

"I think Muslim women need more of this," she said, because the world has a negative and blurred image of them.

The women's kayaking team, of course, is something of an exception.

The government's insistence on modest dress means that Iranian women cannot compete in such

Olympic mainstays as swimming, track and field, basketball or volleyball, among others. Since the revolution that installed the Islamic government in 1979, Iran has sent only men to the Olympics.

That choice, emulated by 33 other countries for the last Summer Olympics, in Barcelona, has stirred controversy in the West.

This year, a Paris-based group of feminists and intellectuals, Atlanta Plus, opened a campaign to bar countries that discriminate against women athletes from participating in the Olympics, just as South Africa once was kept out of international sports

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Newstand Prices	
Bahrain.....1,000 Din	Malta.....45 C.
Cyprus.....C. 2.100	Nigeria.....10.00 Naira
Denmark.....14.00 D.Kr.	Oman.....1,250 Rials
Finland.....12.00 F.M.	Qatar.....1,000 Rials
Gibraltar.....£ 0.85	Saudi Arabia.....10.00 R.
Greece.....£ 0.85	Spain.....P. 5000
Great Britain.....£ 0.85	U.A.E.....10.00 Dirh
Egypt.....1,250 M.D.	U.S.A.....\$1.20
Kenya.....K. 50.150	U.S. Mil. (Eur.).....\$1.20
Kuwait.....600 Fils	Zimbabwe.....Zim\$20.00



President Back in Hospital / Prognosis Uncertain

Worried Russians Start to Weigh Post-Yeltsin Era

By Lee Hockstader
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — For nearly two years, his slurred speech, wobbly walk and sluggish appearance have had Russians wondering about President Boris N. Yeltsin's drinking habits and the state of his health. This past week, faced with the Russian leader's latest, and apparently most serious, hospitalization for heart trouble, they have begun to contemplate politics in the post-Yeltsin era.

With eight months left in his five-year term, the 64-year-old president was already seen by many Russians as a short-term, hobbled by his low standing in the polls and likely to be voted out of office next June unless he bowed out on his own before then.

Now, with Mr. Yeltsin in a Moscow hospital, too ill to receive most of his closest aides, the odds of his winning a second mandate — or even serving out his current term — seem longer than ever.

There is scant information available about the president's condition and what is known does not inspire confidence. Mr. Yeltsin was rushed to the hospital by helicopter on Thursday, suffering from a restricted supply of blood to the heart, the same condition that kept him out of action for nearly a month over the summer.

Back then, the first word from the Kremlin was that he would be hospitalized for just a week. Only gradually did aides let it be known that his stay in the hospital would last two weeks, followed by an additional two weeks or so in a rehabilitation facility.

This time, there are signs that Mr. Yeltsin's illness is more grave. The first word from aides was that he would remain under close medical supervision for more than a month. So far, no one who has seen or spoken with him since he was stricken has talked with reporters.

On Monday, a senior aide said there had been no "negative" developments in his condition.

Later in the day, however, Interfax news agency quoted Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin as saying: "The president is deciding all the most important questions in the life of the country."

Suddenly, the questions about political life here after Mr. Yeltsin appear more immediate. If the president dies or is incapacitated, will Russia manage a constitutional transfer of power through elections for the first time in its history? If it does, which of the country's atomized political forces — Communists, nationalists, centrists, democrats — would be in the strongest position to secure the presidency?

The most obvious and immediate beneficiary would be Mr. Yeltsin's second in command, Prime Minister Viktor S. Chernomyrdin. A solid bureaucrat and former chief of the country's gigantic natural-gas industry, Mr. Chernomyrdin is seen by many

Russians as safe and responsible, if not exactly inspiring.

In the event of Mr. Yeltsin's death or incapacitation, Mr. Chernomyrdin would step in until a special election is held within three months. That, at least, is the way the succession is supposed to work under Russia's 1993 constitution. But the nation's long record of coups, plots and power struggles does not inspire much faith in a by-the-book handover of power.

Faced with such imponderables, many analysts came down with an instant case of the jitters.

"Russian citizens can only hope" that if Mr. Yeltsin "is not able to lead the country up to the next elections, the questions surrounding the transfer of power will be resolved by intrigues and not by uprisings and shooting in the center of Moscow," the newspaper Moskovsky Komsomolets said on its front page Saturday.

Referring to Mr. Chernomyrdin, who heads a centrist political party allied with Mr. Yeltsin, the newspaper said: "We have never had any precedent in which the leader of an election bloc has served simultaneously as the head of state."

There were also fears that some of the president's more hard-line advisers would conspire to hang on to power even in the event of Mr. Yeltsin's demise. Those concerns focus on the chief of Mr. Yeltsin's security detail, General Alexander Korzhakov, whose elaborate political intrigues and unrivaled power in Kremlin circles have earned him a reputation as a modern-day Rasputin. Fiercely loyal to Mr. Yeltsin, he is regarded as hostile to Mr. Chernomyrdin, whom some in the president's entourage see as a threat to their boss.

Yet any attempt by Mr. Yeltsin's Kremlin clique or anyone else to grab power extra-constitutionally would probably involve violence and is unlikely to succeed. For one thing, there appears to be no one in Mr. Yeltsin's inner circle, or anywhere on the political horizon, who could marshal the popularity and muscle required to pull off a successful putsch. And it would be nearly impossible to make the argument that Mr. Chernomyrdin — in whom Mr. Yeltsin has repeatedly and publicly expressed confidence — presents any sort of threat to national stability that would justify a move against him.

Moreover, most Russians take seriously the constitution they adopted by public vote two years ago. Spurred by a noisy free press, they would expect constitutional procedures to be followed, meaning a new presidential election within three months of a vacancy.

A handful of candidates and parties —



Boris Yeltsin reading documents last July in his room at Moscow Central Clinical Hospital.

already mobilized, raising money and preparing advertising campaigns for parliamentary elections in December — would be instant contenders in a spur-of-the-moment presidential campaign.

Mr. Chernomyrdin might be well placed as a figure representing continuity in a time of national mourning and uncertainty. He would have to renounce a recent pledge not to run for president next year, but with Mr. Yeltsin out that would not likely be damaging.

The leader of the Communist Party, Gennadi Zyuganov, enjoys probably the most stable constituency — angry retirees and blue-collar workers who have suffered deeply in Russia's transition toward a market economy.

The most popular free-market democrat, economist Grigori A. Yavlinsky, would also be in a strong position to make a run for the presidency. He has the youth, good looks and intelligence to organize a modern, made-for-media campaign and could win if younger voters could be persuaded to go to the polls in large numbers. On Sunday, however, the Central Electoral Commission decided to bar Mr. Yavlinsky's Yabloko grouping from participation in the parliamentary elections on Dec.

17, thereby darkening his political future.

Then there are a range of nationalists, including a former army general, Alexander M. Lebed and the first-place finisher in the 1993 parliamentary elections, Vladimir I. Zhirinovskiy. While they appeal to many Russians' wounded pride at having lost an empire and slipped in international prestige, the nationalists are handicapped by the lack of a credible economic program.

Mr. Zhirinovskiy, a mercurial figure whose hellfire pronouncements have alarmed many of Russia's neighbors, has lost the support of much of the 23 percent of the electorate who voted for him two years ago. Mr. Lebed, a political novice whose views are known only vaguely to many of his supporters, would have to cover a lot of ground in three months to persuade voters that he is presidential material.

COMING UP

How starved is the world for information about an enigmatic ruler who controls a million-dollar army? Judging from interest in one South Korean magazine, the answer is obvious.

Court Strips Cult Of Huge Fortune Under Japanese Ruling, Aum Would Lose Its Status

By Kevin Sullivan
Washington Post Service

TOKYO — A Tokyo District Court judge issued a ruling Monday that could cost the Aum Shinrikyo cult its entire fortune, estimated at \$300 million to \$1 billion, and would essentially dismantle one of the most notorious organizations in Japan's history.

The court ruled that the cult led by Shoko Asahara must forfeit its status as a religious corporation because it manufactured the poison gas sarin. Aum is accused of organizing a sarin attack on the Tokyo subway last March that killed 11 people and injured more than 5,000.

The fear and anxiety that the making of sarin caused to society is immeasurable, the court ruled. "Therefore, Aum is no longer entitled to any protection under the religious corporations law."

Officials said the court would appoint a liquidator to sell the cult's assets, which include real estate, computer shops, noodle shops, a publishing company, a travel agency and even a dating service. Aum's lawyer, Shoji Yokoyama, said the group would appeal the ruling.

Proceeds from the sale of Aum's assets would be seized by the government or used to settle lawsuits brought against Aum by families who say the cult coerced their children into joining, officials said.

The ruling Monday, in a suit filed in June by the Tokyo metropolitan government and the Tokyo public prosecutor's office, is a crippling blow against a group that the Japanese public clearly wants to see eliminated.

Mr. Asahara and about 170 of his followers have been accused of a string of murders, poison-gas attacks, kidnappings and other crimes that constitute Japan's worst crime spree in decades. There is strong public demand for punishment for cult members, and steps to prevent remaining cult members from carrying on without Mr. Asahara.

Katsumi Watanabe, mayor of Kamikishiki, a village near Mount Fuji where Aum had its main complex and where, prosecutors say, it produced poison gas and committed several murders, called the ruling "such a relief."

Yoshio Arita, a writer who is an expert on Aum, said the cult still has about 1,700 members. Many of the Aum followers are still fiercely loyal to Mr. Asahara.

The ruling would not prevent meetings by the remaining cult members. But without its status as a religious corporation, the cult cannot own property. In recent months, cult members have transferred ownership of some cult property to themselves. However, officials said a court-appointed liquidator would probably be able to seize and sell those properties, despite the nominal change in ownership.

The ruling is the first time a court has ruled that cult members produced poison gas. While several cult members are reported to have confessed to making sarin, their trials are still under way and no rulings have been made.

The decision comes as Japanese government officials are trying to strengthen the religious corporations law to prevent against a repeat of the Aum situation. Religious organizations are now registered with local governments that are often not equipped to monitor multimillion-dollar corporations like Aum.

Under the law proposed by Prime Minister Tomiichi Maruyama's government, religious organizations with holdings in more than one local jurisdiction would be required to register with the national Ministry of Education and to file financial disclosure statements, a list of assets and a list of its officers. The ministry would also have authority to review the groups' books.

The changes have widespread government and public support, but they are opposed by the main opposition party, New Frontier Party, backed by a large Buddhist group.

Argentina Resort Has a Nazi Problem

By Calvin Sims
New York Times Service

SAN CARLOS DE BARILLOCHE, Argentina — Nestled in Argentina's snow-capped Andes, overlooking a vast pristine lake, this picturesque ski town has long been a favorite haunt of Latin American jet-setters. No wonder it was chosen as the site for the recent annual meeting of presidents from Spanish- and Portuguese-speaking countries.

But despite Bariloche's many gingerbread houses, chocolate and fondue shops, pine forests and jagged peaks, which have led many visitors to compare it to Bavaria, this city's reputation has been undermined by an 82-year-old former Nazi who has become its most infamous resident.

The ex-Nazi, Erich Priebke, a former SS captain who has lived in Bariloche for 50 years and

has admitted taking part in the killings of 335 Italian civilians at the Ardeatine Caves outside Rome in 1944, is under house arrest here as the Argentine Supreme Court decides whether he will be extradited to Italy.

For decades Argentines have quietly referred to Bariloche as a haven for Nazis who fled Germany after World War II. But it was not until two years ago, when Mr. Priebke was uncovered by a team from ABC News, that the world began to associate this town with Nazis.

"You'd have to be either crazy or blind and deaf to think that Bariloche does not have its share of Nazis," said Rosario Zaballa, 48, a store clerk who has lived here all his life. "They don't bother anybody, but they are here."

It appears that Mr. Priebke is not the only Nazi who lives in Bariloche, where swastikas are regularly scrawled on walls and

even appear in some public art work. Throughout the city, people tell of Germans who still hold secret celebrations of Hitler's birthday on April 20.

Many residents of this town openly support Mr. Priebke. He declined to be interviewed but has said he is innocent of any crime because, he says, he was obeying Hitler's orders.

The Italian killings, which included 71 Jewish victims, were ordered by the SS in reprisal for an attack by Italian underground fighters on a patrol that killed 33 German soldiers.

In August, an Argentine appeals court overturned Mr. Priebke's extradition to Italy. His lawyer, Pedro Bianchi, said the decision was based on Argentina's 15-year statute of limitations for murder.

A group of Mr. Priebke's supporters held a Mass to celebrate the court's ruling, and a local newspaper, Bariloche Hoy, said in a recent front-page article that Mr. Priebke was "an ideologically responsible person" and not guilty of the Nazi atrocities.

To many Jews, the appeals court decision to overturn a lower court judgment ordering Mr. Priebke's extradition is another example of how Argentina continues to provide refuge for Nazis.

"We have his signed confession that he participated in these acts, and I can't understand why the court would refuse to extradite him," said Rabbi Marvin Hier, dean of the Los Angeles-based Simon

Wiesenthal Center, which is devoted to bringing Nazis to justice.

"There is a great support in Argentina for fascism, and people who love the old days under Peron when people like Priebke were heroes," Mr. Hier said. "What the Argentine government really wants is a biological solution to the problem. That Priebke will die before they have to extradite him."

President Carlos Saul Menem's government has said it is committed to bringing former Nazis living in Argentina to justice, including quick extraditions.

Tourism and municipal government officials said Bariloche, about 1,000 miles (1,600 kilometers) south of Buenos Aires, was one of the few cities in Argentina that had passed a resolution repudiating Nazism and noted that the city's three other papers had called for Mr. Priebke's extradition.

Daniel Reinfeld, president of the small Jewish community here, said that while he had not encountered any anti-Semitism in his 15 years in the town, he believed there were anti-Semites living here.

"There is the same quantity, percentage wise, of Nazis living in Bariloche as there is in any other city with a strong German population and history," he said. "The only difference is that Bariloche is the only city with a Nazi who is waiting to be extradited and who has caught people's attention."



RUMBLE SEAT — A boy riding between pots of water while his mother pedaled Monday in Ho Chi Minh City.

Paris to Sue EU Body Over Sessions

Reuters

LUXEMBOURG — France is preparing to take the European Parliament to court over the assembly's decision to reduce the number of sessions it holds in Strasbourg, the minister for European Affairs said Monday.

Michel Barnier said during a meeting of European Union foreign affairs ministers that a Parliament decision to cut the number of sessions from 12 a year to 11 broke an agreement struck in Edinburgh during a Union summit meeting in 1992.

Mr. Barnier added that Paris would push during the inter-governmental review of the Maastricht treaty starting next year to get the agreement on the number of sessions added to the treaty itself rather than remaining as a protocol to it.

TRAVEL UPDATE

New Budapest Bridge Is Opened

BUDAPEST (AP) — A new bridge was inaugurated Monday over the Danube in Budapest as part of an effort to ease the city's traffic congestion.

The bridge is in the south of the capital and is called Lagymenyosi after the name of the district on its Buda side. The project cost \$36 million for the bridge and \$80 million for the roads leading to it.

The bridge is 500 meters long and 30 meters wide, with two lanes in each direction, a bicycle path, a sidewalk and a streetcar line.

Beijing Tries to Clean Up Its Act

BEIJING (Reuters) — Beijing has begun installing more than 200 mobile toilets to ease a chronic shortage in the busy downtown areas, the Xinhua news agency reported Monday.

Though the Chinese capital has 57,000 public toilets, most are in residential streets serving thousands of homes and only a few are in the bustling downtown business districts, it said.

The new units are the size of a telephone booth, the manufacturer, Beijing Xiaoping Environment Protection Co., said. "The new toilet uses little space, is easy to take down and is easy to clean," a spokesman for the manufacturer told the news agency.

Travel Writers Are Tackling Sports

ATHENS (AP) — The World Congress of Travel Journalists convened a week-long conference here Monday to discuss the growing relationship between sports and tourism.

The conference is scheduled to deal with the need to combine sports with holidays, especially in societies suffering from stress and other negative side-effects of economic development.

Air France will increase flights to Noumea, New Caledonia, to three a week, the company announced Monday. (AP)

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THE AMERICAS

POLITICAL NOTES

Fault Lines in Republican Right

WASHINGTON — While popular political wisdom holds that Republican primaries are dominated by right-wing voters, the latest New York Times/CBS News poll shows that these voters are a disparate group, sharply divided over issues like abortion, immigration and Medicare. And more than most Americans, they are fractured over the potent issues of protecting minorities, the role of religious conservatives and government help for the poor.

So far, leading contenders for the Republican presidential nomination have aggressively wooed this relatively small pool of the party's most conservative voters in the belief that they will act as gatekeepers in the primary system. But the survey's findings raise questions about that strategy, and may also explain why recent polls have found such acceptance among Republican voters for Colin L. Powell as a potential candidate, even while some prominent conservatives warn that the former chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff is too moderate to get the nomination.

As would be expected, Republican primary voters are far more conservative than the electorate at large. But the findings in the nationwide telephone survey, conducted from Oct. 22 to Oct. 25, do not support a stereotype of Republican primary voters as overwhelmingly anti-abortion, devoted followers of the Christian Coalition and fervent champions of the House speaker, Newt Gingrich, Republican of Georgia.

For example, 38 percent of the expected Republican primary voters describe themselves as "pro choice," while 33 described themselves as "pro life." Eight in 10 say they do not think of themselves as members of the religious right political movement. And 49 percent say religious conservatives are more likely to divide than strengthen the Republican Party.

Fifty percent of those who say they will vote in the Republican primaries believe that the government has a responsibility to take care of people who cannot take care of themselves, but 45 percent say it does not. Fifty-five percent say the United States should always welcome some immigrants, but 43 percent say the nation cannot afford to open its doors to any newcomers. Fifty-five percent say it is necessary to have laws preventing discrimination in hiring and promotion, while 44 percent say such laws are not necessary. (NYT)

Dole Makes Most of Powell Threat

CARROLL, Iowa — Bob Dole said he could benefit if Colin L. Powell sought the Republican presidential nomination because conservatives would unite behind him as a single alternative. "One thing about the Powell candidacy is it would certainly drive the conservatives toward one candidate," the Kansas senator said. "You can't have three or four horses in the race when you've got somebody else jumping in. My view is that would be helpful to me."

Mr. Dole, the Senate majority leader, is now the leading contender for the Republican nomination. Questioned about the impact of a Powell candidacy, he said that it would turn the race into a two-person fight.

"If he gets in, it's going to be like it is now in the polls — Powell's ahead of Dole or Dole's ahead of Powell," he said. "I assume there would be a lot of focus on the two of us." (AP)

Quote/Unquote

Pete Domenici, Republican of New Mexico and chairman of the Senate Budget Committee, about President Bill Clinton: "Come to the table, bring something to the table that's real, that shows a balanced budget in seven years, and you might be surprised. We'll get a budget." (AP)

Away From Politics

• The suspect in a sniper attack at Fort Bragg, North Carolina, was recalled by a former neighbor as a "super young man" whose behavior had not been at all violent. Sergeant William Kreutzer, 26, is accused of killing one soldier and wounding 18 others. Ralph Schreiner, an air force retiree who lives in Clinton, Maryland, said that the Kreutzer family was "well respected." (NYT)

• New York City will lend household alarm systems and cellular telephones to 10 women on the Upper West Side as part of a pilot program to evaluate methods of combating domestic violence. (NYT)

• Asthma sufferers may have trouble breathing because of a lung muscle problem and not just because they are sensitive to irritants such as pollen or pollutants, researchers at Johns Hopkins Medical Center reported. The problem may be that the lung muscles of asthmatics do not relax normally, said Dr. Alkis Togias of the medical center, whose findings appear in November's Journal of Clinical Investigation. (AP)

• Six people were arrested during a disturbance near a suburban distribution plant for The Detroit News and Detroit Free Press, the police said. Those arrested were believed to be members of unions that started a strike against the newspapers more than three months ago. (AP)

• The Salvation Army received more in donations last year than any other charity, making it the nation's top recipient for the third year in a row, with \$726 million in gifts. The Chronicle of Philanthropy, a trade publication, reported that a survey showed donations to the 400 largest nonprofit organizations rose to \$22.4 billion, up 6.3 percent from 1993. The American Red Cross was in second place for the second straight year. It received \$497 million. (AP)

Despite Defeats in Congress, Democrats See Tide Turning

By Robin Toner
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — By most objective standards, this should be a dispiriting time for Democrats on Capitol Hill, after a string of retirements, defections and legislative defeats, capped by the Republicans' march through the budget last week.

But interviews with 20 Democratic members of the House and Senate in recent days found that most were strangely energized as this first phase of the budget struggle comes to a close.

They said they were convinced — based on polls, feedback from their constituents and a more intimate sense of the Zeitgeist — that the public was beginning to turn against the Republican agenda.

Republicans dismiss such talk as Democrats' whistling past the graveyard. And many Democrats were glumly candid about their party's long-term problems and what it was like to watch the Republicans radically reconfigure domestic programs they have built and tended over the years.

the Medicare and Medicaid health-insurance programs and an array of anti-poverty efforts. But they also said they sensed an opportunity in the fight this fall to make the case for core values and define their party in opposition.

"Gingrich, more than any one person I can think of, is responsible for the unity that the Democratic Party has," Representative Charles B. Rangel of New York said of the Republican speaker of the House, Newt Gingrich. "Now comes the question as to whether or not we have the ability, the will and the energy to get out there and show there's another way to do it."

What some fear, in fact, is that the Democratic Party is at a crucial moment that could slip away if President Bill Clinton cedes too much to the Republicans in the coming round of budget negotiations.

"This becomes a really existential moment for the president," said Senator Paul Wellstone, a liberal Democrat from Minnesota. "This is all about his soul."

The apprehension is such that Senator Thomas A. Daschle of South Dakota, the Democratic leader, has

had to assure members of his caucus that the president has promised that there will be no deals without their support.

Senator Bob Kerrey of Nebraska, who has been one of the president's sharpest Democratic critics of late, said coolly, "I trust him because Tom Daschle trusts him."

The conviction that the two parties are at a pivotal point — one that will shape the 1996 elections, not to mention the nation's domestic policy — is widely shared on Capitol Hill. But the parties see it in strikingly different ways.

Republican strategists acknowledge that extracting \$270 billion from Medicare carries a political risk, but they seem confident that achieving their overall goal — balancing the budget and providing \$245 billion in tax cuts over the next seven years — will prove resoundingly popular.

For their part, many congressional Democrats say they can scarcely believe the votes the Republicans are casting and the positions they are taking on such programs as Medicare, Medicaid and college loans.

Representative Charles E. Schumer said he had found a wave of outrage over Republican plans for Medicare who he visited the most conservative part of his congressional district a week earlier. "What I feel is, the American people don't like us any better, but they're getting pretty clear that they don't like them either," the New York Democrat said. "It means the coater is wide open."

Representative Charles Wilson, who is retiring after this term, said he was not optimistic about his party's long-range chances in the South, but the Texas Democrat reflected, "I think Republicans are doing really stupid things. I think they could have control for a decade if they were less strident and less insistent on their doctrine."

The Senate Democratic cloakroom erupted into cheers last week when Christopher J. Dodd of Connecticut previewed a new Democratic television commercial that captured what many Democrats consider to be an almost-too-good-to-be-true slip by the Republicans. It shows Bob Dole, the leader of Senate Republicans, saying that he was pleased to be one of those

who had voted against the original Medicare bill, and Mr. Gingrich suggesting that the traditional Medicare program would "withstand the vine" in the new health care marketplace created by the Republicans' plan.

Democrats, who have been arguing for months that the Republicans' promise to "preserve, protect and improve" Medicare was nothing more than political spin, seized on the pair's remarks as the ultimate smoking gun.

"The mood around here is, we're beginning to see their real intents and their real purposes," Mr. Dodd said.

On both sides, there is more at work than simple political calculations — the budget battle has engaged the congressional parties on core beliefs. Many Democrats said that no one knew better than they that a party can lose the legislative battle, as they did over the budget last week, but win the war for public opinion. Republicans "lost" in the 1993 budget agreement, which squeaked by with the votes of Democrats, then in the majority. But the Republicans used that agreement to portray the Democrats as "taxers and spenders" in the 1994 election.

High Court Effort to Unclog Entry Points Draws Warnings

To Review Drug Case

By Anthony Faiola
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — U.S. border inspectors are reinventing the way international travelers enter the United States.

Under pressure by tourism companies to reduce the long delays that plague the nation's border points, inspectors at gateway cities from New York to Miami to Otago Mesa, California, are changing procedures and relying on new technology to get tourists through checkpoints more quickly by reducing the number they interview and inspect.

Such measures are being tried even as airports have beefed up other forms of security, such as checking photo identification, following the Oct. 1 conviction of Sheikh Omar Abdel Rahman and his followers for plotting terrorist attacks in New York.

Federal border agencies and tourism executives contend that the new inspection measures pose no threat to national security or immigration efforts, and could even enhance enforcement while significantly reducing the time it takes to enter the country.

Tourism executives, meanwhile, say the changes are necessary to reverse a decline in the number of international visitors to the United States.

But security experts and lawmakers worried about terrorism and illegal immigration are calling the efforts misguided at best and potentially dangerous.

"It's such a stupid idea that it's hard to accept it's even happening," said Neil Livingston, a Washington-based specialist on terrorism and security.

"I have a hard time believing that we should be streamlining our border entry system at a time when there has never been a greater need for security — especially since it's essentially sacrificing our security layers

just to pacify the tourism industry," he said.

Some lawmakers agree that any reduction in the inspection of visitors could compromise security at U.S. borders.

"We are in a day and age when we need to be very prudent in all these areas, immigration, security," said Senator Dianne Feinstein. The California Democrat is an outspoken critic of some of the inspection reductions that were proposed by federal agencies in July.

"In all my years either as mayor or senator, I have never once heard a complaint about the time it takes to go through the security lines," she said.

"People understand their importance," she said, adding, "Some find out very quickly how to defraud any system."

For years U.S. airlines have argued that slow-moving federal inspection lines have hampered their connection systems at gateway airports.

In Miami, for example, American Airlines officials said that heavy traffic and slow lines caused up to 50 percent of their passengers to miss connecting flights on busy travel days this summer.

Other tourism leaders and lobbying groups have contended that the inconvenience of the

inspection system is one of the largest deterrents to repeat visits by foreign travelers, who collectively spent \$77.9 billion in the United States in 1994.

While some popular border points such as Miami and New York continue to see record numbers of international tourists, the number of visitors to the United States is projected to drop by 4 percent this year, the third decline in as many years.

Many factors have contributed to the losses, including recessions in countries, such as Japan, that typically send large numbers of visitors to the United States, and the perception that violence is endemic in the major cities. But tourism experts contend that border hassles contributed to the loss.

"It's not something that anybody can document and say, 'Oh, we're losing 10 or 15 percent of our business because of the difficulty in clearing the border,'" said Aubrey King, executive director of the Travel and Tourism Government Affairs Council, a lobbying group.

But he added, "There's a common consensus that the problem is big enough that we're turning off visitors from coming to the United States."

Tourism leaders argue further that the solution to the problem

is broader than checks at U.S. borders. During the White House Conference on Travel and Tourism, which began Monday, private tourism executives and federal administrators were

expected to propose expediting the process of obtaining visas and increasing the length of stay permitted for visitors from countries that send large numbers of tourists to the United States.

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ASIA

Sri Lanka Troops Head for Jaffna

At Least 130 Die in Drive

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

COLOMBO — The Sri Lankan military said that its soldiers advanced Monday toward the Tamil rebel stronghold of Jaffna in the bloodiest day of a two-week offensive.

The military statement said 41 of its soldiers and 92 rebels were killed during fighting against the separatist Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam. But military officials who spoke on condition of anonymity said the army casualties were even higher — 68 dead and about 300 wounded. To maintain morale, the government has been known to underreport its casualty figures.

There were no independent accounts of the fighting in the Jaffna Peninsula, 300 kilometers (180 miles) north of Colombo, and reporters are not allowed into the area. Since the offensive began Oct. 17, the military has reported that 196 government soldiers and 612 Tigers have been killed. The number of

civilians deaths is unknown. The military said Monday that government infantry, supported by air strikes, had captured the village of Uruvelu and the larger town of Neerveli after ferocious battles with the Tigers.

"We have our ground troops now inside the Neerveli town," a military spokesman said. "I would say the town is 90 percent under our control."

As troops intensified pressure on the Tamil capital, Jaffna, eight kilometers (five miles) from the army's new forward lines, the Tigers imposed a curfew on the region, which has been controlled by them for five years, a military statement said.

"By declaring emergency and curfews it is very clear that the Liberation Tigers intend to restrict the movement of civilians so that the civilians can be forcibly armed to fight at the advancing troops," the statement said.

A military official said that security forces used a wide front to attack highly defended Tiger positions in Neerveli, a bastion of the Tigers in their defense of Jaffna.

However, the Tigers have two more well-fortified towns, Urumpirai and Kopai, south-west of Neerveli — both of



A Sri Lankan military photograph showing wounded soldiers being evacuated from the Jaffna Peninsula.

which were bombed by the air force on Monday, a military statement said.

Defense officials said the military bombed and destroyed a base of the "Air Tigers," a new wing of the separatist group responsible for anti-air

craft guns and a unit also known to have acquired six micro light aircraft.

Amid fierce fighting in the north, the military reported the sixth Tamil Tiger massacre of more Sinhalese civilians in the island's south east.

The military said eight more Sinhalese peasants who had gone to a jungle to fetch firewood were hacked to death by the Tigers, raising to 124 the number of civilians killed in the six massacres in the past eight days. (AP, AFP)

BRIEFLY ASIA

China Talks Down to Hong Kong

HONG KONG — China's efforts to soothe the furor over human rights in Hong Kong backfired badly on Monday when it managed to antagonize its own supporters in the British colony.

Chinese experts, hastily flown in last Friday to explain why they sought to water down Hong Kong's human rights laws after the 1997 handover, angered the Hong Kong delegation by lecturing them and refusing to take questions.

The experts addressed a group considered sympathetic to China and handpicked by Beijing to be district advisers, responsible for briefing the Chinese on grassroots opinions and events in the British colony.

But they fanned the discontent by speaking throughout in Mandarin Chinese rather than in the Cantonese dialect spoken in Hong Kong, said David Chan, Hong Kong District Affairs Adviser. (Reuters)

U.S. Aide Meets Afghan Official

KABUL — U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Robin Raphel met the Afghan government's military chief, Ahmad Shah Masood, at an airbase near Kabul on Monday, witnesses and officials said.

A U.S. Embassy spokesman in Islamabad said Ms. Raphel, who heads the State Department's Bureau for South Asian Affairs, was not carrying any specific proposals to Afghanistan but was interested in getting warring factions to talk peace.

"She will be pushing the U.S. line, which is to encourage all parties to cooperate with the peace efforts of UN special envoy, Mahmud Mestiri," he said. "She will definitely try to see the Taleban as well as the others," he said, referring to the Islamic Taleban militia. (Reuters)

Kashmir Separatist Is Target

SRINAGAR, India (Combined Dispatches) — A rocket hit the house of a prominent Kashmiri separatist leader Monday, extensively damaging the building, but no one was injured, police and witnesses said.

The rocket struck the house of Syed Ali Shah Geelani, who is a leader of the All-Party Hurriyat Conference, an umbrella organization of 32 political parties and pro-independence groups in the state.

The night watchman at Mr. Geelani's house said the missile was fired from one of two unidentified jeeps he saw on the road outside the house at about 2:30 A.M. on Sunday.

The rocket smashed through the boundary wall outside the house, pierced a wooden window frame, entered the house and cut through an iron book-rack and an inner wall before landing in the corridor. (Reuters, AP)

4 Indonesian Soldiers Face Trial

JAKARTA — Four soldiers may be tried early next year on charges of killing 16 civilians in Indonesia's remote eastern region of Irian Jaya, a military spokesman said Monday.

The soldiers, who were arrested Saturday, are being interrogated by military police and may be tried in January, said Lieutenant Colonel Maulud Hidayat, the spokesman of the Irian Jaya Military Command.

A local military commission concluded after a series of investigations last month that there was sufficient evidence that the four soldiers tortured and killed the civilians during military operations between October 1994 and June 1995. (AP)

For the Record

The number of people testing positive for the HIV virus in China grew by 654 in the first six months of this year, bringing the total to 2,428, an official newspaper reported Monday. (AP)

At least 70 people died when their overloaded boat capsized and sank in the Ganges River as they returned from a religious festival, a local government official said in Patna, India, on Monday. (Reuters)

The death toll in the Philippines from the tropical storm designated Zack rose to 117 Monday as weather forecasters reported that another storm just as strong, dubbed Angela, was moving closer to the Philippines. (AP)

VOICES From Asia

Masahide Oka, the governor of Okinawa: "This year marks the 50th anniversary of the end of the World War II, and therefore I want to ask for a reduction of bases in a form visible to the eyes of the people of Okinawa." (Reuters)

Sishi Kanetsuki, presiding judge on the Tokyo District Court, announcing measures against the Aum cult: "It is impossible to measure the fear and anxiety that Aum caused the public. We can no longer leave it as a religious organization." (NYT)

Slush Fund? Kim Denies It

But Seoul Opposition Says He's Lying

The Associated Press

SEOUL — Trying to distance himself from a major slush fund scandal, President Kim Young Sam on Monday denied receiving money from huge illegal political funds raised by his military-backed predecessor.

Opposition parties immediately accused the president of lying.

They have claimed the president was personally involved in the scandal in which former President Roh Tae Woo has admitted raising hundreds of millions of dollars in illicit political funds during his 1988-93 term.

Mr. Kim, a former opposition leader, joined Mr. Roh's governing camp in a three-party merger in 1990. He ran successfully for president in late 1992, and the opposition believes Mr. Roh helped bankroll Mr. Kim's campaign.

An opposition leader, Kim Dae Jung, has admitted taking \$2.6 million from Mr. Roh for his unsuccessful 1992 presidential bid. He alleges that the president spent \$1.2 billion on his campaign and that much of the money came from Mr. Roh's secret coffers.

"I am clean," the president said. "I have never been involved." He added that Mr. Roh had never discussed the ruling camp's finances with him.

The remarks came after President Kim vowed impartiality in the probe, which he said would prove his government's fairness.

Mr. Roh submitted to the

prosecution a document detailing \$650 million that he said he raised in political slush funds while in office.

Prosecutors plan to summon Mr. Roh for interrogation soon.

It was unclear whether the move would lead to any legal action against him. Even a summons would be a shocking development in a country where no former president has ever been legally punished for wrongdoing in office.

Less than a year after he stepped down in early 1988, Mr. Roh's military-backed predecessor, Chun Doo Hwan, was found to have been involved in massive corruption.

In a political compromise, Mr. Chun was largely forgiven after he had issued an apology, donated millions of dollars to the government, and spent more than a year at a remote Buddhist monastery in self-exile.

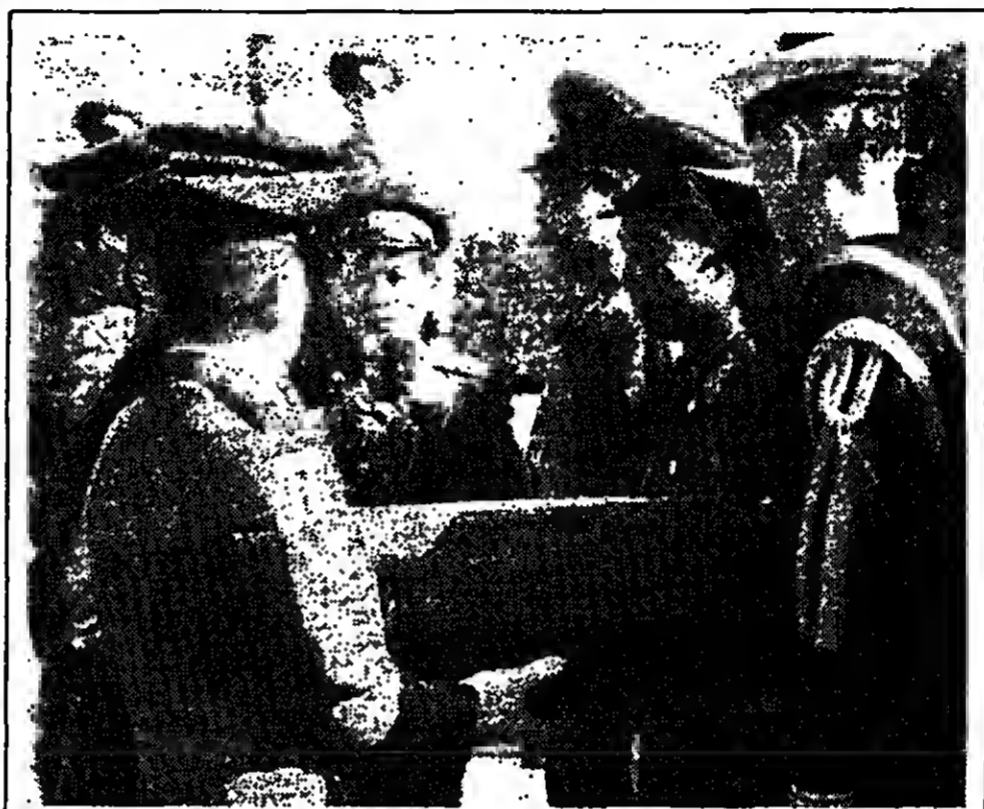
Last Friday, Mr. Roh, a former army general, went on live national TV to issue a similar apology. But the gesture failed to ease public furor.

Kim Young Sam, the country's first civilian president in more than three decades, is under pressure to thoroughly investigate the scandal.

He has repeatedly promised to fight corruption, but the probe appears to be limited because of allegations of his involvement.

The scandal came to light last week when an opposition legislator presented one of Mr. Roh's secret bank accounts holding \$15 million in slush funds.

A subsequent government probe and Mr. Roh's confession showed that he had collected \$650 million in slush funds, of which \$217 million was still left in secret bank accounts under false names.



NOW ACCOUNTED FOR — United Nations soldiers receiving a coffin from North Korean troops on Monday that was believed to contain the remains of a British soldier killed in the Korean War. The transfer took place in the truce village of Panmunjon. Reports from Pyongyang said the body had been unearthed recently.

Okinawa Insists That U.S. Military Bases Must Go

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — The governor of Okinawa, Masahide Oka, said Monday that he would continue his fight against the presence of U.S. military bases on the island, despite attempts at mediation by the Japanese government.

Mr. Oka reaffirmed his pledge on the eve of a visit to Japan by the American defense secretary, William J. Perry, who will confer Wednesday

with Defense Minister Eto Seishiro and Foreign Minister Yohei Kono. At the center of their talks will be a discussion on security cooperation between the countries.

During a meeting with a government delegation Monday, Mr. Oka told officials that he had no plan to accept the central government's request that landlords renew leases with the U.S. forces on the island.

Mr. Oka, and many other Japanese, have mounted a campaign to get rid of bases following the rape of a 12-year-old girl for which three American servicemen are in custody.

"As I said before, it is extremely difficult to agree," Mr. Oka was quoted as telling the delegation, referring to the government request.

"This year marks the 50th anniversary of the end of the

World War II, and therefore I want to ask for a reduction of bases in a form visible to the eyes of the people of Okinawa," Mr. Oka said.

The land contracts, which some landlords are refusing to renew following the alleged rape, expire in March 1996 or May 1997. The local governor can legally require that landlords sign contracts with the Americans.

The government's delegation was led by a former transportation minister, Shigeru Ito of Prime Minister Tomiichi

Murayama's Social Democratic Party.

During the meeting, the Okinawa governor asked that the three parties of the governing coalition — the Social Democratic Party, the Liberal Democratic Party and the Japan New Party — urge the U.S. government to reduce its military bases on the island.

Mr. Oka said that his prefecture could not bear the continued presence of the American bases. He asserted that they had hampered industry in Okinawa. (AFP, AP)

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EUROPE

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Immigrants Form German Party

BERLIN — Turkish immigrants have set up a political party designed to fight discrimination and racism and represent the interests of foreigners living in Germany.

The German Democratic Party, or *Almanya Demokrat Partisi* in Turkish, says its goal is to represent not only the nearly 2 million Turks, the biggest group among Germany's 6.5 million foreigners, but all others as well.

The party platform calls for easier naturalization, dual citizenship, and separation of church and state. It also declares support for a socially conscious market economy and demands that the authorities monitor racism.

Sedat Sezgin, a Frankfurt lawyer, was elected chairman of the party at its congress in Berlin over the weekend. (AP)



Foreign Minister Javier Solana speaking on Monday.

Ministers Work on Morocco Link

LUXEMBOURG — European Union foreign ministers held talks here Monday aimed at thrashing out the final details of a new association accord with Morocco, seen as one of the cornerstones of a broader new partnership between Europe and its Mediterranean neighbors.

Belgium, Germany and the Netherlands have blocked the deal because of objections to new concessions allowing Morocco to increase exports of cut flowers and tomatoes to Europe. Foreign Minister Javier Solana of Spain, however, predicted that the last obstacles would be overcome, allowing the deal to be in place in time for the Euro-Mediterranean conference in Barcelona on Nov. 27 and 28. (AFP)

Ex-Stasi Chief Gets Money Back

BERLIN — Erich Mielke, East Germany's longtime secret police chief, has been given back 390,000 Deutsche marks (\$277,000) that the authorities seized from him in 1990 as ill-gotten gains, a justice spokeswoman said Monday.

The money was confiscated by East-German prosecutors investigating abuses of power by the country's leaders at their sumptuously supplied villa enclave, Wandlitz. But that case never came to trial as Mr. Mielke, 87, the No. 2 leader in East Germany after Erich Honecker, was ruled unfit to stand trial.

A Justice Department spokeswoman, confirming a Berlin Kurier report, said that Mr. Mielke received the money earlier this month. (AP)

Bulgarian Socialists Make Gains

SOFIA — Bulgaria's ruling Socialist Party tightened its grip on power by winning the largest share of votes in Sunday's local elections, according to preliminary estimates made public on Monday.

The BSP, composed largely of former Communists, gained about 40 percent of votes cast. The main opposition Union of Democratic Forces trailed with about 25 percent of the national vote, the preliminary estimates by Gallup International and other polling agencies showed. (Reuters)

Calendar

European Union events scheduled for Tuesday:

BRUSSELS: Weekly meeting of 20 EU commissioners. The commissioner for humanitarian aid, Emma Bonino, meets with Foreign Minister Vahan Papazyan of Armenia.

BRUSSELS: The research commissioner, Edith Cresson, meets with the secretary-general of the European Trade Union Confederation, Emilio Gabaglio.

BRUSSELS: The competition commissioner, Karl van Mien, and the commissioner of social affairs, Padraig Flynn, receive Richard Bruton, Irish minister for employment and enterprise.

LUXEMBOURG: EU foreign ministers meet with their counterparts from Central and Eastern European countries, candidates for membership.

Sources: Agence Europe, AFP

New Police Firepower in Paris's Suburbs Raises Fears

PARIS — Plans to increase police weaponry in the troubled suburbs of Paris have heightened fears that some French cities are sinking into U.S.-style urban violence.

Police patrols in the drab high-rise suburbs of some major cities have become used to coming under a hail of stones from angry youths if they wander far from base.

But the increasing use of guns, a novelty in France where weapons permits are strictly controlled, has rung alarm bells.

"Suburbs: the gun law," the conservative pro-government daily *Le Figaro* exclaimed in a

headline Monday. "Suburbs: state of emergency," the popular tabloid *Le Parisien* echoed.

The Interior Ministry's intelligence service reported 152 firearms incidents in the first eight months of this year.

"The use of firearms has become considerably more common in districts long affected by urban violence," the report said, singling out the Paris region.

In the latest incident, a policeman was shot in the face and badly wounded Friday by an unidentified gunman in the western suburb of Mantes-la-Jolie, the scene of riots a few years ago.

"We cannot say there are more weapons

around, but they are being drawn more easily," said Jean Espialier, a police specialist in suburban violence. "They are being used by youths who are increasingly outside society and have nothing to lose."

The government responded by announcing over the weekend that police in six areas around Paris would be given flak jackets, special rubber-bullet guns and faster cars to keep up with the BMWs and Mercedes often stolen by young thieves.

Cars and buildings have been set on fire in several suburbs in recent weeks as tensions between the police and immigrant youths have been exacerbated by a security crackdown that

followed a wave of bombings blamed on Algerian Muslim extremists.

The crackdown has cut crime in the Paris region by 10 percent. But many youths of North African descent complain they are being singled out in police controls. Newspapers say many have also been angered by the killing by police of the Algerian-born prime suspect in the bombings, Khalid Kelkal.

Simmering unrest in the grim high-rise districts, hastily built in the 1950s and 1960s to cope with a wave of immigrants, came to the fore five years ago with riots in the Lyon suburb of Vaulx-en-Velin — Mr. Kelkal's hometown.

Major and Chirac Line Up for Lubbers as New NATO Chief

LONDON — Prime Minister John Major and President Jacques Chirac said Monday that the former Dutch prime minister, Ruud Lubbers, would have their "strong support" if he became a formal candidate for the post of NATO secretary-general.

The endorsement made it increasingly likely that he will be named by all 16 member governments later this fall.

Diplomats said that Mr. Lubbers, a 56-year-old Christian Democrat, also had the support of Chancellor Helmut Kohl, who had vetoed him

for the top job in the European Union's executive commission last year.

The NATO post has been vacant since Willy Claes of Belgium resigned Oct. 20 in a Belgian arms purchasing scandal dating from his time as a government minister there in the late 1980s.

Mr. Major was asked, after a summit meeting with Mr. Chirac, whether they had discussed a successor to Mr. Claes and, in particular, if they had discussed Mr. Lubbers.

He said they had discussed a number of possible British candidates.

"Dr. Lubbers is not yet a formal candidate,"

Mr. Major said, adding: "But were Dr. Lubbers to be a formal candidate for the secretary-general of NATO, I think he would receive strong support from the British government."

Mr. Chirac, standing next to Mr. Major, said: "You won't be surprised if, once again, we see eye to eye on this."

In the statement issued at the conclusion of the annual French-British summit meeting, Mr. Chirac's first, they said they "talked about nuclear cooperation and noted considerable convergence between our two countries on nuclear doctrine and policy." (Reuters, AFP, NYT)

No Chirac Lawsuit

A French court on Monday rejected a lawyer's request to sue Mr. Chirac in a controversy over an apartment he has been renting from a subsidized housing company since he was mayor of Paris, Reuters reported.

The lawyer, Pierre-Francois Divier, acting on behalf of a Paris taxpayer, had sought to start legal proceedings against Mr. Chirac after reports that Paris's Municipal Buildings Management Company had bought the flat for \$2 million in 1990 to save Mr. Chirac from possible eviction or a sharp rent increase.



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EUROPE

The Best Way to Build Up the Bosnian Army? U.S. Is at a Loss

By Eric Schmitt
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Only a few days before Bosnian peace talks are to begin, the Clinton administration still lacks a plan for achieving a chief American goal for the NATO force that would police any settlement: building up the army of the Bosnian government to match the force of the Bosnian Serbs.

The Americans see bolstering the Bosnian

NEWS ANALYSIS

Army as so important because without a military balance, prospects for extricating the NATO force would be far more unclear. And President Bill Clinton wants to be able to assure Congress and the public that he can withdraw combat troops within a year or so. But so far, military planners here and in Europe have come up with no more than ideas

that some officials concede are unrealistic, risky or contentious.

They range from a hope that the Serbs will voluntarily give up their heavy weapons to a pledge by Washington to arm and train the Bosnian Muslims if that proves necessary. But there has been no agreement on a specific plan or on the sources of arms, training or money.

So far, Defense Secretary William J. Perry has said, plans call for 60,000 NATO troops, including about 20,000 Americans, to enforce any peace accord in Bosnia "until such time as the Bosnian armed forces were able to provide for their own defense."

Mr. Perry and his senior advisers say beefing up the Muslim-led Bosnian forces could be accomplished within a year.

But top military planners here and in Europe concede that there is little evidence so far to support that schedule, and congressional critics are skeptical as well.

Representative John P. Murtha, a Penn-

sylvanian Democrat who recently returned from his fifth visit to Bosnia in four years, said, "It takes a long time to train a military force, and I'm very skeptical of anyone who thinks you can go in and train this force in a year."

The proposal to reinforce the Bosnian Army has also angered other members of NATO who would have ground troops in Bosnia. Britain, France and Italy have expressed alarm.

"It doesn't seem very logical to us to increase the number of armaments," the French defense minister, Charles Millon, said earlier this month.

And the Clinton administration's plan has not yet been coordinated with senior NATO military officials, who would not be involved in the training.

Pentagon officials say that the idea of arming and training raises a raft of questions. Who will train the Bosnian troops? Where will the arms come from? Who will pay for

the equipment and training? What do the Bosnians really need?

And with a peace agreement, administration officials say, the international arms embargo against Bosnia would be lifted. How, then, to control the flow of weapons into the Balkans?

Aides to Lieutenant General Wesley K. Clark, director of strategic plans and policy for the military's Joint Staff, have prepared some recommendations. But a State Department official said that the more pressing matters of negotiating a new map and constitutional arrangements had pushed the arms issue "to the bottom of the list" as senior policymakers rushed to prepare for talks that are to begin Wednesday near Dayton, Ohio.

Mr. Perry says a peace agreement would include the mandate for an arms control process that would limit the number of heavy weapons in Bosnia, but not the details of how to carry it out.

Senator Sam Nunn, Democrat of Georgia, said that could be enforced by NATO air strikes. Mr. Nunn, along with Senator Richard G. Lugar, Republican of Indiana, first proposed the idea of limiting heavy weapons in Bosnia last year.

As for aid to the Bosnian Army, General John M. Shalikashvili, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, said recently that the first step would be to conduct a survey to determine specific military needs and decide how much would be handled by the United States and other countries.

The Bosnian president, Alija Izetbegovic, said in an interview last week that his country needed \$200 million to \$300 million in military aid. He said it would take about six months to bring his country's forces up to parity with the Bosnian Serb forces.

But officials inside and outside the administration are divided on how large an imbalance exists between the warring sides.

Dutch Deny Role in Fall Of Enclave

The Associated Press

THE HAGUE — After an official Dutch investigation, the Netherlands' Defense Ministry on Monday disclaimed any responsibility for the fall of the United Nations enclave of Srebrenica, and blamed member states for the "dismal failure" of the UN "safe area" concept.

"The fall of Srebrenica was caused by Bosnian-Serb aggression, not by the way in which Dutchbat operated," the Netherlands' defense minister, Joris Voorhoeve, said at a press conference. "The opposing forces were far superior in number and firepower. The small Dutch UN unit faced them alone."

The ministry report is an uncompromising defense against widespread accusations that the Netherlands' UN battalion, Dutchbat, stood by while Bosnian Serbs invaded and herded Muslim men together for execution last July.

Instead, the Dutch government appears to have washed its hands of the safe haven's fall and the suspected Serbian slaughter of thousands of Muslims who fled the enclave in eastern Bosnia.

Mr. Voorhoeve blamed the debacle on inadequate troop and supply levels, a limited mandate, the intransigence of Bosnian Muslim troops and the United Nations' failure to provide adequate and timely air support.

About 300 Dutch UN troops were stationed at Srebrenica.

Any attempts to repel the invading Bosnian Serb troops by force would have resulted "in a bloodbath among the tens of thousands of refugees and among the Dutch blue helmets," Mr. Voorhoeve said.

In a letter accompanying the report to Parliament, he added: "The depleted, lightly armed, poorly supplied and by now barely operational Dutch UN unit in Srebrenica was unable to protect the refugees."

After the fall of Srebrenica on July 11, an estimated 25,000 Muslim refugees fled to the nearby town of Potocari where the Dutch unit of the United Nations Protection Force was headquartered.

Religious Fanaticism Fuels Terrorism

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Religious fanaticism prompts more than 20 percent of international terrorist incidents and is largely responsible for the increasingly violent and ruthless nature of terrorism, experts said at a colloquium on relations between Jews and Muslims.

They range from a hope that the Serbs will voluntarily give up their heavy weapons to a pledge by Washington to arm and train the Bosnian Muslims if that proves necessary. But there has been no agreement on a specific plan or on the sources of arms, training or money.

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EU and Turks Agree on Trade Plan But Parliament Insists Ankara Must Improve Rights

The Associated Press

LUXEMBOURG — The European Union and Turkey on Monday completed plans to remove trade barriers and, arguing that Ankara's human rights record had improved, tried to persuade the EU Parliament to seal the accord in December.

The 15 EU foreign ministers and their Turkish counterpart, Coskun Kirca, cleared the final details involved in setting up a customs union by the end of the year. But they remained stalled on political issues.

The European Parliament has vowed to stop the agreement, demanding the release of imprisoned Kurdish lawmakers, an improvement of human rights through the revision of laws and a peaceful approach to

the Kurdish rebellion.

The Parliament can make or break the deal during its Dec. 11-15 session in Strasbourg. Many EU ministers said recent moves by Prime Minister Tansu Ciller were enough to show that Turkey was moving steadily toward greater democracy.

Foreign Minister Javier Solana Madariaga of Spain, who presided over the meeting, said the 15 EU nations "certainly appreciate the efforts made by the prime minister" to improve human rights, but warned that they were not enough.

"Turkey will have to continue its efforts to adjust its human rights record," he said.

Mr. Kirca argued, however, that all conditions had already been met for granting Turkey

the favorable trade status.

"There are no longer any obstacles to a customs union," he said, adding that the EU Parliament "should not try to impose unacceptable conditions."

On Friday, the Turkish Parliament softened the limits on freedom of expression that had led to the imprisonment of more than 100 writers.

Mr. Kirca said more prisoners could be released leading up to the EU vote in December.

The Union's foreign affairs commissioner, Hans van den Broek, said he was "convinced that these steps are part of an evolutionary process." He urged the Parliament not to make unreasonable demands.

"Better" can become the enemy of "good," he said.

can spread their ideas around the world via the Internet.

He said the idea that terrorists wanted "a lot of people watching, not a lot of people dead" was true only so long as terrorist leaders had a political rationale. That idea does not hold with religious fanatics who see unbelievers "as expendable and somehow lacking in the status of full humanity."

He said 27 percent of international terrorist incidents result in fatalities, the highest proportion ever recorded by the terrorism data bank at St. Andrew's University in Scotland, where he is professor of international relations. Although the number of incidents has declined, the ferocity where religion is allied with nationalism — as in Bosnia, the Middle East or the Indian subcontinent.

"The first case of a substate group using a weapon of mass destruction involves a Japanese religious cult," Mr. Wilkinson added, discussing Aum Shinrikyo, which is accused of killing 11 people by spreading a deadly poison in the Japanese subway system earlier this year.

The colloquium, which ended Monday, is the second of its kind organized by the Academic Response to Anti-Semitism and Racism in Europe, which includes more than 400 professors and lecturers at Euro-



Bosnian Serbian women rummaging for leftovers on Monday at a garbage dump used by a UN French battalion in Dobrinja, a suburb of Sarajevo near the capital's airport.

pean universities. It was also sponsored by the Simon Wiesenthal center, and brought together rabbis and Islamic leaders as well as academics.

Because religiously inspired terrorism has no rationale other than an expression of hatred, Mr. Wilkinson said, "it is all the more difficult for a democratic open society to understand such threats and to re-

spond appropriately."

One response has been what another speaker, Saba Risaluddin, a British Muslim, called a rise in "Islamophobia," which she said is potentially as vicious as anti-Semitism but at the moment is far more acceptable in mainstream society.

"Is it right that because of these acts we should all be stigmatized as fanatics and poten-

tial terrorists?" she asked.

Many academics and religious leaders at the colloquium expressed concern about the vast expansion of hate messages on the Internet. Rabbi Abraham Cooper of the Simon Wiesenthal Center showed a computer diskette including Nazi, racist or anti-Semitic material taken from the easily accessible World Wide Web.

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INTERNATIONAL

Forget Past, De Klerk Urges South Africa on Eve of Local Elections

By Lynne Duke
Washington Post Service

JOHANNESBURG — "So-called apartheid," he said. He is Frederick W. de Klerk, the deputy president of South Africa, the former president of the government that dismantled apartheid, or racial separation, a policy so globally reviled that international economic sanctions were brought to bear. Isolation ensued, and South Africa became a "pariah nation."

Now Mr. de Klerk, leader of the National Party that created and helped end apartheid, is amiably fielding interview questions in his Pretoria office 18 months after apartheid's official end in South Africa's first all-race election that brought Nelson Mandela to power.

Yes, he said, much from the old apartheid era needs to be rectified, "but the way to rectify is to look forward and to do what needs to be done now. Everything in the so-called apartheid era wasn't bad."

Apartheid is rarely described as "so-called," but Mr. de Klerk explained his usage by saying, "For instance, my party stopped using the word 'apartheid' 25 years ago."

His language may seem an odd splitting of hairs, but it speaks volumes about his awkward position as his party tries

to grapple with the albatross of apartheid's legacy and once again persuade South Africans to vote for the party.

Local government elections take place Wednesday, and commentators have said that during the campaign whites who admit to having had anything to do with apartheid have been hard to find. And in this nation where the apartheid past is ever fresh for the majority of South Africans who were its victims, it is perhaps politically wise for Mr. de Klerk to play down his party's past.

Whatever the party called it, apartheid lasted into the 1990s and remnants are still being eliminated, such as the law repealed last year that gave white miners with occupational diseases 13 times more monetary compensation than blacks, and the law, removed this year, that required prospective lawyers to speak Afrikaans, the language of the Boer settlers who came to be known as Afrikaners and created the National Party that created apartheid.

Mr. de Klerk is not just playing politics when he distances himself from apartheid. He saw the writing on the wall and guided his party to reforms that once would have been unthinkable. He released Mr. Mandela from 27 years of political imprisonment and presided over

the dismantling of most of the major apartheid laws.

Mr. de Klerk agreed to multiparty negotiations leading to black majority rule and oversaw the adoption of a new constitution. For his role in apartheid's demise, Mr. de Klerk was praised around the world and shared with Mr. Mandela the 1993 Nobel Peace Prize.

Now, Mr. de Klerk sits as a high-ranking member of the government of national unity led by President Mandela. But whether Mr. de Klerk is giving the black liberation handshake to black passersby during a campaign stop in a shopping mall, waving to well-wishers who shout "Viva, de Klerk, Viva!" or explicating his party's positions at campaign rallies, his party's albatross is never far.

"In many respects," he said in an interview, apartheid left "a legacy which needs to be rectified, and my party is not defending apartheid." But, he continued, "we must now stop blaming apartheid" and practicing "the constant emotive revival of the apartheid ghost."

To a racially mixed crowd of supporters at a stadium outside of Johannesburg on Saturday, he declared that the National Party "is the only party that can truly claim it has transformed



Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi of the Inkatha Freedom Party speaking to supporters at a Johannesburg rally Monday.

itself, changed itself."

"We will not rest until we are the biggest party in South Africa again," he continued, and the crowd gave him loud applause.

And then: "We are committed to continue to work and to use every ounce of energy that we have to become the biggest party because we believe only if the values on which we are founded, only if those values

become the value system of South Africa, only then will we have long-term stability and long-term prosperity in this country."

No applause followed. Perhaps there was some recollection by those in the audience that some of the National Party's founding values proved ultimately so destructive for so many.

Those values, established on

its founding in 1914, were Christian values, including strong families and a work ethic.

But those values also portrayed the Afrikaner-descendants of Dutch and French Huguenot white settlers as God's chosen people who must live separately from blacks.

Now, that party wishes that only its more recent, reformist past be remembered, Mr. de

Klerk accuses the ruling African National Congress, which has always been multiracial, of being "obsessed with race."

Mr. de Klerk portrays himself as the center that is holding the country together in the eyes of the world.

Opponents Of Mugabe Win Seats

HARARE, Zimbabwe — Independents and dissidents from President Robert Mugabe's ZANU-PF party scored surprise victories over party candidates in weekend local government elections, although the ruling party still has a firm grip on power.

Fifteen independents, 10 of them ZANU-PF rebels who defied party leaders to contest the races, won council and mayoral seats, a small but significant victory for Mr. Mugabe's foes, largely denied a political voice in 15 years of ZANU-PF rule.

The most notable victory was that of an independent mayoral candidate, Lawrence Mudehwe, in the eastern border city of Mutema, who beat a ZANU-PF candidate although the party controls most local offices.

ZANU-PF suffered fierce fighting in the last eight months as the rank-and-file accused party leaders of rigging the primaries to favor their own candidates, a charge the leaders have generally answered by expelling their accusers.

Tanzania Restarts Elections Amid Fraud Charges

The Associated Press

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania — Tanzania's electoral board decided Monday to go ahead with the nation's first multiparty elections, suspended Sunday because of widespread charges of fraud and disorganization. But new elections will be held in this opposition stronghold.

Voting was suspended Sunday amid the extensive disappearance of ballots, charges of fraud and logistical problems, said officials of this East African nation's Electoral Commission.

Confusion reigned as voting resumed in some parts of Tanzania on Monday and was scheduled to resume in others Tuesday.

In Dar es Salaam, which suffered the worst irregularities, new ballots will have to be printed and the election

rescheduled for sometime next week, said the chairman of the commission, Lewis Makame.

"We printed more than enough ballot papers and distributed them, but something went wrong," he said Monday. "They didn't reach there. We are wondering why."

The commission met through the night Sunday and held a four-hour meeting with poll watchers responsible for the ballots and other materials. Still, Mr. Makame said it had not been determined why many constituencies countrywide had failed to receive ballots, stamps to certify them or ink to mark voters' fingers.

"Until we know what happened to them," he said, "we cannot issue blame."

The state-owned Radio Tanzania said

Sunday that some polling stations in Dar es Salaam opened seven hours late, while other stations inland were missing ballots and voter lists. In one northern region, 600 elections officials had no transportation to voting stations.

While voting took place on schedule in some places, in others the late arrival of materials delayed balloting. In still other areas, balloting never began.

Asked what the Electoral Commission would do if international observers were unable to attend balloting next week, Mr. Makame said, "We shall miss their company."

It was also unclear where the government would get funds to reprint ballots, since the British government financed the originals.

After three decades of single-party rule, an estimated 9 million voters were

choosing from among four presidential contenders and 1,311 candidates from 13 parties for 230 seats in Parliament.

Officials of the ruling Revolutionary Party of Tanzania had pushed for voting to resume Monday. Opposition parties alleged that the delays and logistic problems were part of that party's efforts to rig the elections.

The opposition National Convention for Construction and Reform accused the Electoral Commission of favoring the ruling party, saying that most of the problems had seemed to take place only in its strongholds.

The Revolutionary Party denied the allegations.

The main presidential contenders are Benjamin Mkapa of the ruling party, who is considered a favorite, and Augustine Lyatonga Mrema of the NCCR.

For investment information

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THE MONEY
REPORT
every
Saturday
in the
IHT

A note to our readers



To help the International Herald Tribune find out more about its readers, please look for the 1995 IHT Reader Survey Questionnaire which will appear Wednesday, November 1. As a token of our appreciation, we will be sending food and clothing to children in need, worldwide, on your behalf.

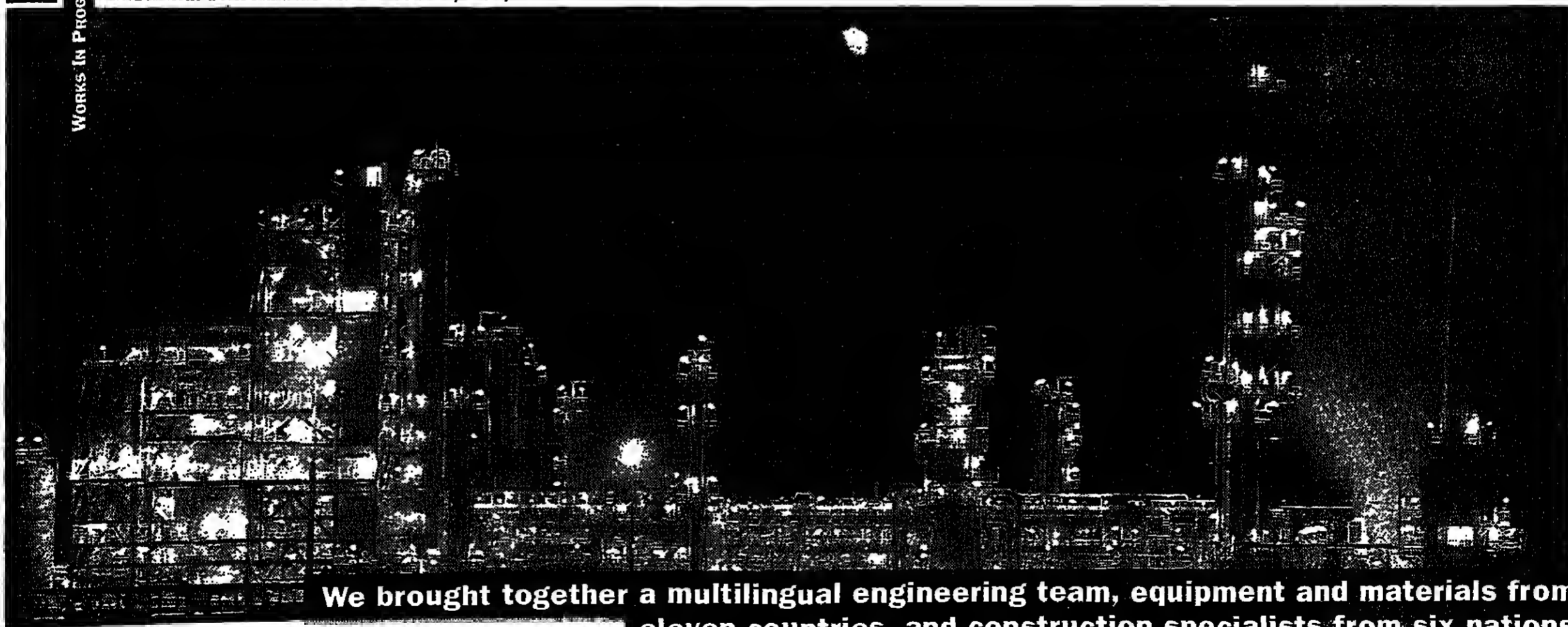
Results of the survey will be published in the newspaper shortly. Thank you in advance for your help.

Herald Tribune
THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER



CASE HISTORY #24: PETROGAL GASOLINE COMPLEX, SINES, PORTUGAL.

WORKS IN PROGRESS



We brought together a multilingual engineering team, equipment and materials from eleven countries, and construction specialists from six nations.

As a nation on the move, Portugal had only one thing slowing it down: the leaded gasoline that was in its trucks and cars was being phased out to help the environment. Unless it could quickly build new production facilities, the country

All for a drive in the country.

would have to import unleaded gasoline from foreign suppliers. The country's leading gasoline seller, Petrogal, came to Raytheon Engineers & Constructors to build the solution. Within a record-setting 18 months they had it: a state-of-

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United Engineers & Constructors, we now serve our clients from more than 40 offices globally — making us the *single* source for quality design, engineering, procurement, construction, operations, and maintenance.

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INTERNATIONAL

For Quebec, an Uncertain Future

Difficult Times for a Separatist-Minded Province

By Brian Knowlton
International Herald Tribune

The people of Quebec thronged to the polls Monday in near-record numbers, knowing that their vote on whether to secede from Canada could shape the future of their land, their language and their fortunes.

But much also will depend on how others — the federal government in Ottawa, chiefly, but also the governments in Washington and Paris — react to the outcome.

Polling stations opened at 10 A.M. under cool, clear skies. There were long lines and turnout was expected to push toward 90 percent. But there was no way of knowing by early evening which way the result might go. Polling organizations put the "yes" vote slightly ahead but would not venture a forecast.

Even when the result is known, much uncertainty will remain.

The most complicated outcome, analysts said, would be a narrow "yes" vote — for secession — followed by mixed signals from foreign governments and prolonged and inconclusive negotiations with Ottawa. This could play havoc with the provincial economy and weaken the Canadian dollar. U.S. exporters would suffer.

"It would be a bloodbath for the currency, pure and simple," said an economist, Andrew Pyle.

Simpler, analysts said, would be strong approval for the separation proposal, followed quickly by widespread recognition, minimal economic disruption — though there are certain to be ripples, if not tidal waves — and quick agreement between Quebec and Ottawa on at least the rough outlines of a new arrangement.

That is the scenario painted by separatist leaders, including the Quebec premier, Jacques Parizeau, and the parliamentary

leader, Lucien Bouchard, who say a vote for independence does not have to bring national trauma.

A successful accommodation, however, might well encourage separatist movements in other countries, and elsewhere in Canada, as well.

A "no" vote could leave the people of Quebec, who last underwent this painful exercise in 1980, bitterly divided and ever more resentful of the English-speakers they feel have controlled their lives for 100 years. Of the 7.2 million Quebec residents, 82 percent speak French.

Whichever way the vote goes, close to half of Quebec's voters will be disappointed.

The police were on alert Monday in some cities, particularly Montreal and Hull, prepared for the worst. Following the 1980 referendum, defeated separatists in

Montreal marched through the affluent Anglophone enclave of Westmount, a federalist stronghold.

The federal government has pointedly refused to detail how it would respond to a "yes" vote. But essentially, it would have three choices: to accept Quebec's independence and enter into political and economic negotiations for a new relationship with Quebec; to launch a legal challenge, based on the fact that there is no constitutional provision for secession, or to force a Canada-wide referendum or a second one in Quebec.

The separatists say they would agree to negotiate with Ottawa for up to a year, but that beyond that point they could militarily declare independence at any point. Uncertainty would remain high during such a negotiation period.

Many politicians and businesspeople have predicted that such talks would drag on and ultimately fail. A survey of 40 pension and investment fund managers by the Fraser Institute, an independent research organization, found that three-fourths were pessimistic about such negotiations.

"There is going to be a tremendous amount of resentment across the country for what is perceived as a breakup of the country," said Fazil Mihar, an analyst with the institute.

During this hiatus, according to a constitutional expert, Nathalie DesRosières, all federal laws would remain in effect until they were changed by Quebec lawmakers.

Other aspects of how separation might work remain cloudy: Who would control military units based in Quebec? What would the new state's share of the national debt ultimately be? And what of the Cree Indians, who control a vast territory and have said they would never agree to being included in a new country?

Text of the Ballot

The Associated Press

MONTREAL — Here is the question that Quebecers voted on Monday's referendum on secession from Canada:

"Do you agree that Quebec should become sovereign, after having made a formal offer to Canada for a new economic and political partnership within the scope of the bill respecting the future of Quebec and of the agreement signed on June 12, 1995?"

The bill mentioned was drafted this year by the Quebec National Assembly to set up procedures for establishing independence.

The June 12 agreement was forged between Quebec's three main separatist political parties. They agreed that if voters approve secession, Quebec would delay an independence declaration for up to a year in order to negotiate a new partnership between Canada and a sovereign Quebec.

Separate Province Wouldn't Automatically Be in NAFTA, U.S. Says

Reuters

WASHINGTON — The White House said Monday that the North American Free Trade Agreement would not automatically be extended to a separate Quebec if that were to follow the referendum in the Canadian province.

"We've made clear that there is not automaticity to NAFTA participation in the event that Quebec was ratified as a separate entity," the White House spokesman, Michael McCurry, said.

Mr. McCurry added that he was not aware of any final legal opinion that

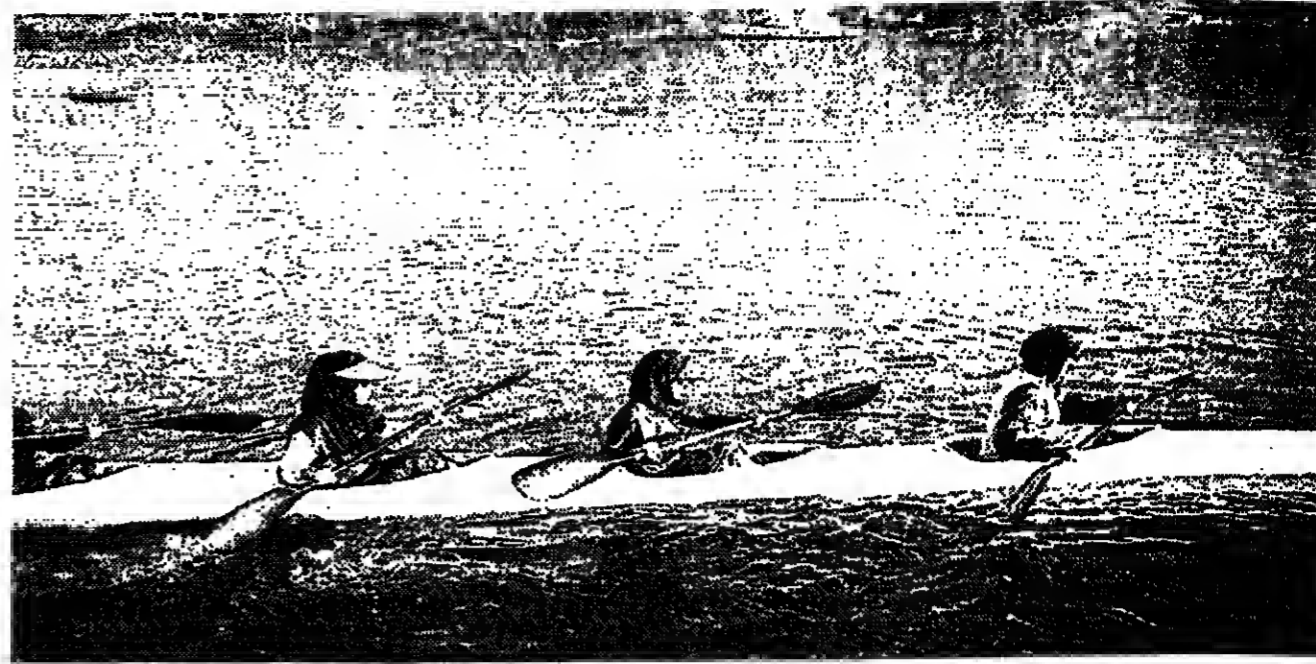
has been rendered by the State Department on the matter.

NAFTA was negotiated and signed by the United States, Canada and Mexico and went into effect in January 1994.

Mr. McCurry said President Bill Clinton

believes the question of Quebec's status is "an internal matter that must be decided by the Canadian people."

But he added, "The president does have strong views on the important relationship that exists between the United States and a united Canada."



Members of Iran's national women's kayaking team have a goal: to qualify for the '96 Summer Olympics in Atlanta.

ROW: Iranian Women Get a Shot at the Challenge of Olympic Sports

Continued from Page 1

competitions because of its apartheid policy of racial separation.

International Olympic Committee officials rejected that argument, however, asserting that the group's campaign was political and reflected Western bias toward Islam, according to the committee's spokesman, Fekrou Kidane.

Sports have never been a big part of the Islamic revolution, at least so far as women are concerned. Tennis courts, jogging tracks and other outdoor facilities largely have been off-limits

to women. There are signs, however, that attitudes toward women's sports are softening here.

At the wooded park behind the Laleh Hotel, women in ankle-length black chadors spike volleyballs and swim badminton birdies while men play the same games nearby. Private aerobics studios are flourishing, especially in prosperous northern Tehran.

The government, meanwhile, is moving toward a policy of separate but equal, at least in principle.

Tehran boasts the women-only Hejab Club, featuring tennis, swimming, sauna and other

amenities. Ski slopes are roped into single-sex mogul fields.

Miss Hashemi, 33, is a natural spokeswoman for women athletes in Iran. Although she grew up in a strict religious household, she said, her father was a sports enthusiast who liked jogging, cycling and shooting and encouraged his children to pursue the same interests.

Miss Hashemi studied sports psychology in college, taught physical education in grade school and then directed sports programs for the Iranian petroleum ministry before assuming her current post as vice

president of the Iranian Olympic Committee.

When it comes to testing their skills against foreign competitors, however, Iranian women until recently have had few opportunities. Miss Hashemi's solution was the first Islamic Women's Games, held in Tehran in 1993.

"It's not just for fun," said a kayak team member, Silva Hanchian, 23, after her morning workout. "The world should know that Iranian women do everything that other women do, but with this uniform, and that we can do very well, if we have time and facilities."

MAID: Jail and Lashing

Continued from Page 1

would also consider an appeal if the punishment by lashing were not dropped, even though Miss Balabagan's parents were opposed to an appeal for fear that the case could drag on for years. Her parents were also willing that the lashing be carried out because they had been assured it would "not be painful," he said.

Under Islamic law the jailer keeps a book under his whip arm to ease the force of his blows.

The appeals court made no ruling on Miss Balabagan's assertion that she had acted to self-defense during a rape by her employer or on the prosecution's contention that she had committed premeditated murder by stabbing her victim, Almas Mohammed Baloushi, 34 times.

Mr. Baloushi's son Faraj had voiced the hope that she would be jailed for 10 years, but he said after the sentencing that he was happy the long legal process was over, and he stood later for photographs with his arm around Miss Balabagan's father, Karim.

The labor attaché at the Philippine Embassy, Danilo Cruz said that the blood money had already been raised in the Philippines.

FILMS: U.S. Praise for Europe

Continued from Page 1

issues in opposition to other members of the European Union, welcomed Mr. Valenti's amicable capitulation, but with a healthy dose of skepticism. In a carefully worded response to Mr. Valenti's comments, Philippe Douste-Blazy, the French minister of culture and communications, cautioned that "the Americans remain opposed to quotas, no matter what they profess. They are opposed to them because they work."

Mr. Douste-Blazy pointed to the recent upsurge in attendance at French films at the expense of American movies as one indication of the success of the French quota system. In the first six months of 1995, the share of audiences attending U.S. films fell 23 percent over the same period last year — from 60 percent to 47 percent — according to a report by the National Center for Cinematography, the French film board.

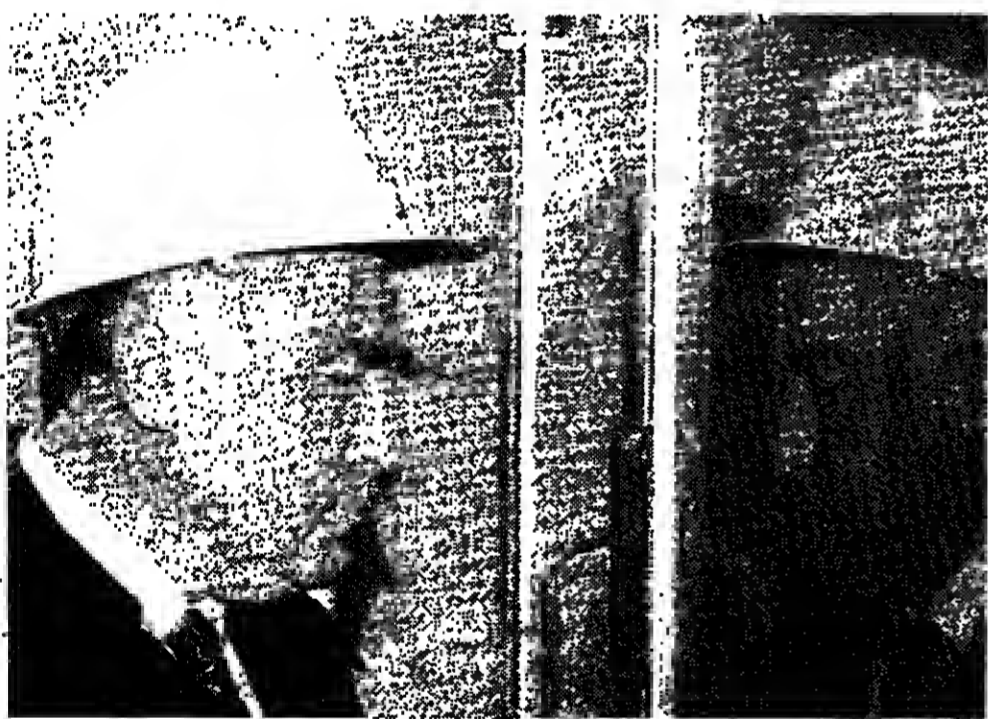
With unexpected equanimity, Mr. Valenti welcomed this latest resurgence. "Nothing thrills me more than the resurgence of French films," he said.

Mr. Valenti was joined by a contingent of American directors and studio executives invited by ARP, the French organization of authors, directors and producers to hammer out a compromise among industry professionals that would sidestep the interference of government trade negotiators.

In contrast to the antagonistic stand-off last year between U.S. and European film makers, ARP's fifth annual round of Cinema Encounters ended Sunday on a note of wary optimism for trans-Atlantic cinema alliances.

Taylor Hackford, the director of "An Officer and a Gentleman" and "Dolores Claiborne," offered to enlist U.S. support for "quotas, subsidies, whatever the European film industry needs to keep alive an art form it invented."

Representatives from both the French government and the European Union pledged to create a new fund to dub French films into English, the first step toward winning over an American movie-going public largely wary of subtitles. ARP announced further that it intended to establish what Claude Lelouch, its president, termed a "mini-major film studio" within the U.S. to exhibit French films, starting off with a small theater in New York.



Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin of Russia peering through the glass-covered control panel of an Italian built polypropylene plant in the Moscow suburb of Kapotnya during the official opening ceremony of the new plant in the Russian capital Monday.

Russians Protest Ban on Reformers

By Michael Specter
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Outrage grew Monday over the Central Election Commission's decision to ban the nation's leading liberal party from the December parliamentary elections as politicians from every part of the unusually wide political spectrum demanded that the decision be reversed.

"It was to say the least ill considered," Prime Minister Viktor S. Chernomyrdin said of the decision — announced Sunday — to prevent the liberal Yabloko bloc from registering its candidates because the leaders committed a minor, technical error.

Mr. Chernomyrdin, who heads his own competing party and tries hard to stay above the fray, said the action would "seriously damage the whole election campaign, and democracy in Russia. I can only hope that common sense will prevail and that a legal way will be found to correct the mistake."

Technically, only the Supreme Court can reverse the decision. But by late Monday, it began to seem that the commission itself was bunting for a way to reinstate Yabloko, which is led by one of the country's best-known and most popular politicians, the liberal economist, Grigori Yavlinsky.

Interviewed on a new television show called Hero of the Day (meaning the most important person of the day), Nikolai Ryabov, the head of the commission, said that if the Supreme Court could find new evidence he would be glad to reconsider his decision.

The evidence he needs is reportedly in Moscow, and only hours earlier the court ruled that Democratic Russia, another group barred from the elec-

tions, should be reinstated after having committed similar technical errors.

Mr. Yavlinsky's group was banned because it did not present a legal, final list of candidates for office on the Yabloko ticket. Six of the more

"I can only hope that common sense will prevail and that a legal way will be found to correct the mistake."

than 200 candidates said they intended to withdraw but failed to present written proof of their desire. So when they were dropped from the ticket they allegedly were dropped illegally.

Many people here saw the decision as "small-minded, petty and cruel" to use Mr. Yavlinsky's words. But some saw much more in it than that. Commission members have said they were offended by Mr. Yavlinsky's arrogance last week when they informed him of the potential problem. They said he dismissed their argument that he had to do something before the deadline.

Some observers noted that the decision came at a time when President Boris N. Yeltsin is ill and that Mr. Yavlinsky is considered among his most problematic rivals should the president seek.

"This is a show," said the Communist Party leader, Geonadi A. Zyuganov, after stressing that the party of his opponents should be permitted to run. "The Supreme Court will find a way to reinstate Yabloko and the whole thing will give Yavlinsky priceless publicity."

Islamic Jihad Has a New Chief

Reuters

GAZA — Islamic Jihad kept secret for two days the news that its leader had been assassinated in Malta, while it chose his successor, sources in the group said Monday.

The group confirmed that Ramadan Abdullah Shallah, a Western-educated preacher who was born in Gaza, had been unanimously elected secretary-general of the Islamic Jihad in Palestine.

Mr. Shallah, 40, succeeds Fathi Shakaki, who was killed on Thursday. Islamic Jihad blamed the Israeli secret service, Mossad, for the killing.

Mr. Shallah was chosen during secret consultations between leaders in self-ruled Gaza, the West Bank and abroad.

"He is a very capable leader," said a member of the group in Gaza. "He is decisive, strong and does not know hesitation. No two people in Islamic Jihad would differ about his ability."

An articulate preacher who once attracted many devout Muslims to the Katibeh mosque in central Gaza, Mr. Shallah founded the movement Islamic Jihad in Palestine with Mr. Shakaki in the early 1980s, after they returned from school in Egypt.

In Gaza, Mr. Shallah co-directed Islamic Jihad with Mr. Shakaki.

In the mid-1980s he moved to England to pursue his education before moving on to the United States, where he obtained a doctorate in political science and economics.

While in London, he learned that some of his colleagues had given away details of his political involvement while they were being interrogated by the Israelis. Knowing he would be arrested if he returned to then Israeli-occupied Gaza, Mr. Shallah chose to stay in exile.

Mr. Shallah, who has three children, recently returned to the Middle East and is said to shuttle between Lebanon and Syria.

■ Christopher in Syria

Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher met with President Hafez Assad on Monday, but apparently failed to persuade him to resume stalled peace talks with Israel, The Associated Press reported from Damascus.

Hours before Mr. Christopher arrived in the Syrian capital, heavy fighting erupted in southern Lebanon between Iranian-backed Shiite Muslim guerrillas and Israeli Army forces that occupy an enclave along the border.

Three guerrillas were killed when they were spotted planting roadside bombs inside the enclave, Lebanese security sources reported. As fighting spread, both sides began heavy artillery and rocket bombardments.

Even before Mr. Christopher arrived for his three-hour visit with Mr. Assad, U.S. officials said no breakthrough was expected.

Colombia-U.S. Ties Take Turn for Worse

By Diana Jean Schemo
New York Times Service

BOGOTA — Relations between the United States and Colombia, buoyed over the summer by spectacular arrests and surrenders that landed six Cali drug lords in prison, have worsened in recent weeks, after veiled accusations against the United States by the president and his interior minister.

"We can't deny that relations have been affected," Alfonso Valdivieso Sarmiento, Colombia's chief prosecutor who has worked with American drug enforcement and intelligence agents in an effort to gather evidence against drug traffickers, said of the developments.

The deterioration began a

few weeks ago, after an apparent assassination or kidnapping attempt against President Ernesto Samper.

Hours after the attack, Interior Minister Horacio Serpa Uribe said to reporters that he would not rule out the involvement of agents of the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration.

Mr. Samper blamed "forces from abroad" for fostering a climate of lawlessness.

But the overriding question for Colombians and Americans is the extent to which Mr. Samper's political problems — he has been accused of accepting campaign donations from drug traffickers — may hinder the drug fight.

EUROPE: Vision of Single EU Currency Collides With Domestic Politics in Germany

Continued from Page 1

for a single currency.

As striking as the German opposition's calling into question the timetable for a single currency is the way the controversy has swirled up in just a matter of days.

Over the weekend Rudolph Scharping, the leader of the Social Democrats, portrayed himself as a protector of the German currency and said Germany should not surrender the mark for "some idea or other" if it did not guarantee monetary stability.

Gerhard Schröder, Mr. Scharping's main rival to become the Social Democratic candidate for chancellor in the 1998 election, has also hinted at delay.

Mr. Schröder, the premier of Lower Saxony and a politician who is more popular than the lackluster Mr. Scharping, has suggested waiting until Italy is ready to join the single currency pro-

gram, which is another way of saying well past the year 2000.

The politically astute Mr. Schröder apparently alarmed both the Kohl government and European Commission officials by being quoted in Monday's edition of Der Spiegel as saying, "Finally, we Social Democrats have found a national issue."

Economists and German officials added that this politically popular stance against rushing into monetary union could provide a face-saving mechanism for President Jacques Chirac of France. Mr. Chirac's pledge during a televised interview last week that he would slash deficits and force his country to meet the single-currency criteria has not convinced most economists.

On Monday, during a news conference in London, Yves-Thibault de Silguy, the European commissioner for economics and a former French government aide, said he was confident

Paris would meet its requirements and had no doubt it would qualify for the single currency on time.

But a senior French diplomat based in Bonn admitted in a recent private conversation that he thought it would be tough for France to make the deadline and that some mechanism might have to be concocted to delay monetary union beyond 1999.

Meanwhile, on Monday, a German official who asked not to be named acknowledged it was "quite possible" that German domestic politics would result in the kind of delay that could allow Mr. Chirac to renege the French economy and tackle its high interest rates and jobs crisis.

Adding to the increasing likelihood that domestic politics in various European countries could set back some of the grander dreams of economic and political integration is the position of Prime Minister John Major of Britain,

who may well go into general elections in 1997 promising to delay the country's participation in a single currency until at least 2002.

But everyone agrees that at the heart of the problem is Germany itself, where the debate over monetary union has edged closer and closer to center stage in recent weeks. Among the developments that have focused attention on the issue are the following:

• Finance Minister Theo Waigel and some Bundesbank officials began saying in September that they feared Paris might not meet conditions for the single currency, such as slashing its public sector deficit to 3 percent of gross domestic product by 1997.

• Chancellor Kohl, during a recent meeting of his Christian Democratic Party in Karlsruhe, argued in somewhat apocalyptic terms that economic and monetary union was a matter of "war and peace in the 21st century."

INTERNATIONAL

Antichrist in the White House? Born-Again Thrillers Find a Major Market

By Gustav Niebuhr
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Wildlife biologist Steve Benson is alone and unarmed on a moonlit mountainside. He is being hunted. A lizardlike beast the size of a whale lurks nearby. It eats people.

Something new from Michael Crichton?

Not quite. Here is what Dr. Benson does next: He prays. "Now, Lord, You've

helped me so far," the frightened scientist begins.

The scene is from "The Oath," a novel by Frank E. Peretti, a former Pentecostal minister. It is part of a new, lucrative genre loosely called Christian thrillers, in which potboiling adventure is combined with a distinctly conservative theology.

The Christian thrillers tap deep into the current stream of American anxieties, telling stories of righteous individuals confronted by corrupt institutions like the gov-

ernment, the news media or law enforcement.

Often, the books offer a conservative critique of abortion rights or Main Street clergy members who would shy away from denouncing personal sin. All feature major characters who publicly embrace a born-again faith in Jesus Christ.

Since August, two evangelical Protestants better known for their other works have published action novels: Charles Colson, the Watergate figure who now runs a prison

ministry, and Pat Robertson, founder of the Christian Broadcasting Network.

Mr. Colson's book, "Gideon's Torch," written with Ellen Vaughn, tells the story of a harsh federal crackdown on anti-abortion groups, the response of a ruthless and opportunistic president to anti-abortion violence. A peaceful pastor is caught up in the government's sweep, a secularly inclined attorney general has a crisis of faith.

Mr. Robertson, in "The End of the Age," writes of events leading to the Sec-

ond Coming of Christ. After a meteor strikes Los Angeles, a wealthy couple flees to the desert, joins a Bible study group and converts; the Antichrist slips into the White House.

"When you're writing Christian thrillers, you have to be very mindful of your readership," said Mr. Peretti, considered the dean of the genre. "I never put any swearing in my books." Explicit sex is definitely out, too, and gory violence is kept to a minimum. But a character's spir-

itual transformation is essential. "Conversion is always in there," Mr. Peretti said, "if only by implication."

The fact that thrillers are being written for this market indicates a shift in attitude about the proper use of leisure time, said Grant Wacker, a professor of American religion at Duke University's Divinity School.

It's hard to imagine early Pentecostals, taking the time to read novels at all," he said. "Reading novels is part of the broader process of acculturation."

BOOKS

I, VIRGIL

By David Wishart. \$9.99. 337 pages. Hodder and Stoughton.

Reviewed by Lee Dembart

PHIL Levine, a much-beloved classics professor at the University of California, Los Angeles, began his course on Virgil's Aeneid by announcing to the class, "You are about to read the greatest epic poem ever written."

There was no hesitation, no qualification, no nod to Homer or Dante or Milton or anyone else. Virgil was simply the best.

And for 2,000 years, students of Latin have memorized the opening words of the great poem: "Arma virumque cano, I sing of arms and a man."

Homer's Iliad and Odyssey tell the story of the Trojan War from the point of view of the winning Greeks.

Virgil's Aeneid tells the story of the Trojan War from the point of view of the losing Trojans — their travels and travails before finally landing in Italy, where their descendants founded Rome four centuries later.

Near the beginning of the poem, Jupiter gives the Trojans and Rome their destiny: "To these I set no bounds in space or time. I have given them rule without end." Their divine mission is to conquer the world and civilize it.

"I, Virgil," by David Wishart is a fictionalized autobiography of the poet Publius Vergilius Maro (known as Virgil), who was born near Mantua in 70 B.C. and who lived during a period of immense social and political turmoil, civil wars, the assassination of Julius Caesar and the end of the Roman Republic.

Of the Greek poet Homer we know absolutely nothing. It is not even certain that there was an individual by that name who wrote the poems that are attributed to him.

But we do know some details of Virgil's life, and Wishart, a classics scholar in Scotland, has woven his story around them. The result is a splendid blend of the personal and the historic. Through these pages wander

WHAT THEY'RE READING

* Antonella Vignoli, Italian-French interpreter, is reading "Woman's Mysteries: Ancient and Modern" by Esther Harding.

"At every period of my life I need information about womanhood, and this book enlightens me."

(Charlotte Sector, IHT)



Caesar, Brutus, Pompey, Antony and Cleopatra, the poet Horace and Augustus Caesar, among many others.

As in the Aeneid itself, however, Virgil's personal story is at least as compelling as the historical events that were going on around him. Just as Aeneas, the hero of the poem, was torn between his private life and his public responsibilities, so, in Wishart's telling, was Virgil.

Virgil's poems were very popular in his own time. He was befriended and supported by Maecenas, the minister of culture under Augustus, and he traveled in the highest circles of the Roman court.

Augustus himself commissioned the Aeneid. He wanted a poem that would establish his divine right to rule and link him to the founders of Rome.

In Wishart's book, Augustus tells Virgil: "We — you and I together — have the chance to build a perfect world. I can control men's bodies, even their minds, but only you can give me their hearts."

Virgil, who does not want to be a political flack, tries to get out of it. Augustus tells him, "I need you to justify me, not for my own sake but for Rome's."

Though the Aeneid was the most important work of Virgil's life, the climactic scene between him and Augustus occurs just 22 pages before the end of the book.

But Wishart has made clear throughout the "autobiography" that Virgil is an independent man, not easily broken,

who enjoys having the benefits of knowing the right people but does not want to sell out in order to get them.

Virgil decides to write the Aeneid on two levels. On the surface, it will be just what Augustus wants. Below the surface, it will be critical of him. He hopes that Augustus's ego will blind him to the underlying subtext.

But Maecenas understands it all, and he tells Augustus what has happened.

According to the historical record, Virgil left for Greece, where he intended to spend three years editing the poem. Augustus caught up with him and told him to return with him to Italy.

Virgil caught a chill on the way back across the Adriatic, and he died shortly after landing in Brindisi in 19 B.C.

In Wishart's telling, Augustus, angered by the poem, had Virgil poisoned on the ship.

No one, of course, will ever know whether that is in fact what happened. But it makes a wonderful story, very well crafted and very well told.

Read this book and you be transported to the first century B.C. You will see the world through the eyes of the ancient Romans.

Things have changed enormously in the 20 centuries since. But human nature has not changed a whit.

Lee Dembart, who reviews books regularly for the Los Angeles Times, wrote this for the International Herald Tribune.

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

THERE are situations in which winning a pawn is not the culmination but only the beginning of the struggle. These often come about when you consume time to capture the pawn or when your capture draws one of your pieces offside. Then you need reorganization before your opponent counterattacks.

A good example of this is the game between the grandmaster Alex Yermolinsky and the international master Larry Kaufman from the last round of the United States Open Championship.

A problem that often arises when a bishop is developed early on the wing, as with 2...Bg4 in the Pirc Defense, is that White is not castled and can soon harass the piece with 7 g4. Bg6 h4 without having to worry about weakening his own king position. But Kaufman missed the strongest solution: he should have played the opening more aggressively with 11...d5, as Yermolinsky remarked. If 12 e5, then 12...c5 creates nice counterplay against the White center.

After 15 Ng3, the black h5

pawn was doomed, so Kaufman's chances depended on what queenside counterplay he could organize.

Although Yermolinsky was indeed a pawn ahead after 15...b4 16 Nb1 c5 17 Nd2 Nc6 18 Nh5, Kaufman was preparing an attack in the c file with 18...Nd4 19 Bd4 cd.

On 20 Nb3, Kaufman's



20...a5 21 Ng3 a4 22 Nc1 Bb7 23 Nd3 only drove the white queen knight to an excellent square.

By the time Kaufman got going with 29...Rac8, Yermolinsky was all ready with an attack on the other wing with 30 g6! fg 31 Rg6. Then 31...Qc2 32 Qc2 34 Nb6 Kh8 35 Nf7 gives White a rook.

With 34 Qg2, Yermolinsky reinforced his attack on the g line, while also threatening 35 Nb4! After 34...Rb8 35 h5 Kh7 36 Qg5, he planned 37 h6! gh 38 Rh6! Bh6 39 Qh6 Kg8 40 Rg2 Kf7 41 Rg7, forcing mate.

After Kaufman, had to defend his g7 point by 37...Ne8, Yermolinsky wrapped things up by 38 Re6 Qe6 39 Qg6 Qg6 40 hg Kg8 41 Ne5. He was now two pawns up in an easily won ending.

Yermolinsky's nice finishing touch was 47 f6! gf 48 g7 Rb8 49 Nh6! which wins a rook. Kaufman gave up.

PIRC DEFENSE			
White	Black	White	Black
Yermolinsky	Kaufman	Yermolinsky	Kaufman
1 Nf3	d5	23 Rg6	Qc2
2 d4	c6	24 Nb6	Kh8
3 Bf4	Bf5	25 Nf7	g6
4 e3	g6	26 Qc2	Qc2
5 Qd2	g7	27 Qc2	Qc2
6 Qd2	g7	28 Qc2	Qc2
7 g4	Bg4	29 Rac8	Bb7
8 Bg2	Bg4	30 g6	fg
9 Bg2	Bg4	31 Rg6	Qc2
10 Bg2	Bg4	32 Qc2	Qc2
11 Bg2	Bg4	33 Nb6	Kh8
12 Bg2	Bg4	34 Nb6	Kh8
13 Bg2	Bg4	35 Nf7	g6
14 Bg2	Bg4	36 Qg5	h5
15 Bg2	Bg4	37 h6	gh
16 Bg2	Bg4	38 Rh6	Bh6
17 Bg2	Bg4	39 Qh6	Kg8
18 Bg2	Bg4	40 Rg2	Kf7
19 Bg2	Bg4	41 Rg7	
20 Nb3			



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EDITORIALS/OPINION

Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

Free Speech on the Net

Is speech on the Internet like speech in a public square, or is it more like speech in a privately owned mall, where leafleters and demonstrators need permission? And what about universities, where students using university accounts for e-mail and other messages may find themselves subjected to disciplinary rules? The latter problem occurred most recently in America at Virginia Tech, which has come under challenge for disciplining a student who sent a letter described as abusive to another student.

The difficulty of framing such questions, or even of defining the terms that are made up of (is cyberspace really a "space," or just the ability of a lot of machines to talk to one another?), should be ample illustration of why millions of Internet users are still shuffling around in a state of legal ambiguity. And that ambiguity, although congenial to the anarchically inclined folks who have been in cyberspace since its not very remote beginnings, cannot be sustained much longer as millions of users pile into cyberspace through commercial, university-owned and workplace hookups.

The providers of these hookups all have an interest in what their users "say" to other users once they are on-line, but the interests vary. Some providers are afraid, with cause, that they may be liable for pirated, libelous or other lawbreaking material posted on their accounts, or (depending on the outcome of assorted legislation) for transmitting pornographic or indecent material to minors.

Universities have another set of motivations that go beyond fear of legal vulnerability and that have led many (including Virginia Tech) to institute student conduct policies that can be used to curb even non-cyberspace speech.

Virginia Tech authorities say the existing student life policy prohibits "words or acts" that constitute "abusive conduct" that "demeans, intimidates,

threatens or otherwise interferes with another person's rightful actions or comfort," whether on line or off. As with the notorious "hate speech" regulations at many campuses, this is a dangerously broad category, although the lines between interfering with someone's freedom and actually threatening him are probably drawable by a court.

Technologically oriented civil liberties groups such as the Electronic Frontier Foundation have been arguing for some time that if First Amendment rights in cyberspace are not codified and nailed down early, tendencies toward restraint will multiply to cover more and more of the new "sectors," and that this will greatly reduce the potential of electronic communication both socially and commercially.

An even more cold-eyed pragmatic argument is that speech restrictions, notoriously hard to enforce in the real world, are even more so in the virtual one. In one formulation much repeated by programmers, the Internet "interprets censorship as a malfunction and detours around it."

Add this to the practical impossibility of commercial owners monitoring every message sent via cyberspace, and you have enforcement nightmares.

There are better and broader arguments, though, for being skeptical of any efforts to restrict the content of cyberspace speech in ways that go beyond existing and permitted controls on real-world speech, whether on child pornography, stalking, libel or the rest.

Universities have some wiggle room here, but for the same reason that university "hate speech" codes or restrictions on what professors may say in class are a terrible idea, it is bad practice to restrict student speech on-line.

Free speech is good for the Internet for the same reasons it is good for the real world.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Murder Patterns

First, the bad news. Statistics just released by the FBI show a change in the pattern of murders in the United States. It is increasingly more likely that individuals will be killed by strangers, either in the course of other crimes such as armed robbery or in random acts of violence related to the drug trade or gang disputes in which innocent bystanders are caught in the cross fire.

Killings of this kind increase the average citizen's fear of becoming a victim, since it is all but impossible to protect oneself from murdering strangers or random violence.

These cases are also more difficult to solve, since an investigator does not start out with a group of suspects whose relationship with the victim might reveal a motive for the crime. The fact that killers are younger than ever is a cause of great concern, too, since it suggests that the statistics are unlikely to change for the better any time soon.

But amid all these discouraging data, there is some good news that might signal an important societal shift. The number of people being killed by family members is down sharply. Until about 10 years ago, family violence was prevalent but rarely discussed in polite circles. When reported, assaults and beatings inside the home were often played down by police and prosecutors. It was thought best to leave disputes between spouses for private sorting out, and arrests were rare. Neighbors and doctors were even reluctant to report injuries to children that were likely to have been caused by vi-

olent abuse, lest they be accused of interfering in "private" matters.

Two developments have changed these attitudes. First, advocacy organizations, professionals who work with battered women and children and the media — including the entertainment media — have made victims aware of their rights and given observers the courage to speak up.

And second, both the government and the private sector have offered help. Shelters for battered wives, which provide emergency help and counseling, are a relatively new development. Medical personnel are alert to signs of abuse and, in many cases, required to report them. Police, who used to try to mediate disputes within families and, if necessary, remove a batterer for a long talk and a walk around the block, now make arrests, and prosecutors and courts take these cases very seriously.

Changes of this kind will not prevent family murders motivated by greed or sudden jealous rage or any other flaming emotion. Nor do they have any application to the kind of murder by strangers that is on the rise. But our guess is that changes in attitudes and policies are having an impact on the drunken brawlers, cowardly batterers and ignorant and enraged child-beaters whose crimes in the past went unreported or unprosecuted until they finally killed someone.

Maybe that is a rosy reading of the FBI report, but that is what the statistics appear to be telling us.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Reading at the Opera

All over the world for more than a decade, opera houses have provided simultaneous translations for their audiences, usually by projecting the words on screens above the stage. But the Metropolitan Opera in New York resisted. "Over my dead body," the Met's artistic director, James Levine, vowed. Now the Met has finally accommodated the public's demand for more understandable music drama, in a manner that should satisfy even the purists who have resisted projected translations for so long.

Dieharder connoisseurs of the translations, called surtitles to distinguish them from the subtitles in foreign-language films, as unesthetic concessions to patrons too lazy to study the opera. They also cited the Met's huge stage, which made it impossible to see the projected words from every seat in the house. Mr. Levine especially wanted no translations thrust on an unwilling patron.

The Met's clever engineering solution meets these objections. The words are

discreetly displayed in soft amber print on screens only eight inches wide on the back of the seat ahead of the viewer. The text is visible a few rows back but invisible from either side. Those who know "Don Giovanni" by heart or merely want the music to wash over them may simply push a button for a dark screen. Much of the time the screen is dark anyway; the crisp translations appear only briefly, and are rarely repeated.

The Met's surtitles enhance understanding of the drama, perhaps most effectively in narrative passages between the arias. To be sure, the viewer often learns only that the singers are brilliant nonsense, but the message can also lead meaning to the most beautifully sung dramatic scene.

The new system is an especially welcome aid for audiences new to opera. However beautiful the music, opera is too precious a medium for its audiences to miss the words and their meaning.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

When Nuclear Weapons Are Summoned Into Court

By Jeremy J. Stone

WASHINGTON — In the present era, can the use of nuclear weapons be declared illegal? The International Court of Justice this week entertains an application from the General Assembly of the United Nations to provide an advisory opinion on this issue.

The smart money assumes that the World Court will find a technical or jurisdictional way to avoid the question.

Those urging the court to act want the use, or threat of use, of nuclear weapons to be banned even in response to the use of nuclear weapons by others. In principle, this would eliminate nuclear deterrence and leave states which abide by international law with no theory as to how they would respond to nuclear attack.

What ought the court to do? In an amicus brief sent to the court, the Federation of American Scientists, founded by World War II atomic scientists in the Manhattan Project, has urged it to consider the merits of the following Declaratory Proposition:

"The use of any weapons of mass destruction such as chemical, biological or nuclear weapons is, and ought to be declared, illegal under international law."

This has the high rhetoric and strong position that most of the world wants. And it justly stigmatizes nuclear weapons by linking them to biological and chemical weapons whose use is already illegal under international law.

Certain "reservation" states could accept it with the plausible and traditional understanding that violators of a rule of international law ought not to be able to rely upon their victim's compliance. Thus, nuclear deterrence of nuclear attack would be preserved.

And because the rule refers to all of the weapons of mass destruction, a violator of any part of it (such as Iraqis using biological or chemical weapons) could not be assured that the United States would

forgo the use of even nuclear weapons. This approach would not preclude then Secretary of State James Baker's successful, if ambiguous, threat against the Iraqis of Jan. 9, 1991. They now admit that they considered it a nuclear threat and would otherwise have used such weapons against Saudi Arabia and Israel.

If it has all these loopholes, what substantive, and non-rhetorical, effect would the Declaratory Proposition have? The answer is that it would declare illegal the use of nuclear weapons against conventional attack.

The traditional threat of NATO against the former Soviet Union is now obsolete — unsupported by public opinion in the states at issue or by the strategic requirements of their military advisers.

But it is precisely the votes of these NATO states and Russia that prevent current General Assembly resolutions from passing with that large consensus which the formation of international law requires. Accordingly, the court has the oppor-

tunity, with the Declaratory Proposition, of ruling against an anachronistic threat of use of nuclear weapons — while declaring the use of all weapons of mass destruction to be illegal under international law.

The Federation of American Scientists, now 50 years old, has been struggling to prevent the further use of nuclear weapons since its founders invented the atomic weapon. We are, so to speak, specialists in the difficult political and technical questions of what the market will bear in this field. Having worked on this subject longer than any other civic organization, and feeling a moral right to advise the court, we have dared to put our two bits into these august proceedings.

One thing is very clear about today's world. All states have a vital interest in stigmatizing and opposing weapons of mass destruction.

The writer, president of the Federation of American Scientists, contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

For Business Growth, the Middle East Needs Enterprise Funds

By Adnan M. Khashoggi

RIYADH — In 1989, as centrally planned economies began to disintegrate in Poland and Hungary, U.S. policymakers knew that local private businesses would need capital quickly, but that private foreign investors would be reluctant to enter these markets without a track record on which to calculate risk and return levels.

Traditional aid programs were ill-suited to the task of individual business development, and enterprise funds were conceived as an innovative means of directly assisting the development of the private sectors. The Bush administration later established enterprise funds for the Czech and Slovak Republics and Bulgaria as well.

This concept, extended by President Bill Clinton to Russia and other nations of the region and to southern Africa, now encompasses 12 funds representing more than \$1 billion.

The peace accords in the Middle East present much the same opportunity as the roundtable talks in Poland in the spring of 1989 and the Velvet Revolution and the fall of the Berlin Wall a few months later. Policymakers must recognize, however, that peace will be a reality only when basic human economic needs are satisfied.

The peoples of the Middle East and North Africa are little dif-

ferent from their contemporaries in Central and Eastern Europe in their desire to have meaningful work, build their own businesses and provide for their families. To do so, small and medium sized entrepreneurs need capital, and they need it quickly.

The needs are pressing not only in the West Bank and Gaza but throughout the region. The current Amman summit should focus on private sector initiatives at the grass-roots level, and in particular call for enterprise funds.

The essence of the enterprise fund is that instead of providing one-time government grants, assistance donor monies seed a private investment firm with capital.

In Poland and Hungary, the U.S. government provided for capital bases of \$250 million and \$70 million, respectively. Depending on the level of a recipient nation's development, \$50 million to \$100 million appears to be the minimum capitalization required for an effective, self-sustaining enterprise fund.

Such money from public and/or private sources could be allocated over a period of four to five years, with adjustment for the absorption rate of capital in the local economy. The enterprise funds open local

offices and with an initial capital infusion begin directly to provide equity investment, loans and technical assistance that local private entrepreneurs need to start businesses, modernize, grow and become successful.

Enterprise funds are managed by investment professionals who understand business and are willing to take risks. Initially, most are expatriates working with local people knowledgeable about economic, social and political conditions. Over time, there has been a transfer of skills in sound investment practices and procedures.

The Hungarian fund's investment staff is now made up exclusively of Hungarians.

Enterprise fund managers are in turn overseen by an experienced, independent board of directors comprised of capable foreign and local citizens.

Enterprise funds can put government-sourced money to work quickly, on commercial terms, without the encumbrances of bureaucratic or political interference. Unlike traditional foreign assistance, which is expended, this money is invested and therefore not dissipated, remaining as fund assets that have the potential to grow and be reinvested.

Experience in Europe shows that enterprise funds have been effective not only in providing capital. They also demonstrate that investment opportunities do exist (the Polish fund has attracted an additional \$100 million in a parallel private fund). They introduce new technologies and management concepts, and serve as models for capital market development, sound business operations, good customer service and ethical business practices.

Their activities show a sometimes confused public the value of business growth and profit-making that form the foundation for a market economy.

Enterprise funds for Middle East and North African countries could easily be established based on the same models as have proved effective in Europe.

If my proposal for a Palestinian Enterprise Fund had been implemented last year, at least some donor assistance could have been channeled quickly and efficiently to small and medium-sized business in the West Bank and Gaza. That capital could bypass government bureaucracy, which is challenged enough with the demands of building an administration and legal regime, and be put to work immediately by the private sector.

Similarly, enterprise funds could be created to provide financing to local business people and to build the institutions they need in Egypt, Jordan, Turkey, Morocco, Kuwait and other countries in the region.

There is little reason to wonder why social upheaval in the West Bank and Gaza continues today when the early promises of massive assistance were unmatched by any effective effort to demonstrate tangible benefits at the grass-roots level of the Palestinian economy.

Throughout the Middle East and North Africa, the wealth of human resources and paucity of jobs provide fertile ground for radical ideas. Both the developed nations of the West and local governments must begin to take more radical action to address the demands of ever increasing populations for economic opportunity.

Real economic progress and peace will not be achieved in the Middle East unless assistance programs can be designed that will capitalize on the power of the private sector to meet the individual's needs for economic opportunity.

The writer, an international financier, contributed this comment to the Herald Tribune.

Make the Ambassador Responsible for What the CIA Is Doing

By David Swartz

WASHINGTON — Beginning with John Kennedy, U.S. presidents have issued a letter of instruction to their ambassadors abroad. Traditionally, these letters subordinate all executive branch offices and personnel serving in a foreign country — with the exception of military personnel under the command of a U.S. area military commander — to the authority of the American ambassador.

A glaring, deliberate exception, however, has been granted for certain types of communications — i.e., intelligence — between the field and Washington.

The current letter, issued by President Bill Clinton in September 1994, exemplifies this situation.

It states: "I charge you to exercise full responsibility for the direction, coordination, and supervision of all Executive Branch offices and personnel [in name of country]." The key sentence on the ambassador's right to be informed reads: "All Executive Branch personnel under your authority must keep you fully informed of all times of their current and planned activities, so that you can effectively carry out your responsibility for U.S. Government programs and operations."

But then comes the big loophole for the intelligence agencies: "You have the right to see all communications to or from mis-

sion elements, however transmitted, except those specifically exempted by law or executive decision." The wording is crucial, for it authorizes the CIA communications that the ambassador is not permitted to see. The CIA and other intelligence agencies fought tenaciously to ensure that this sentence, or one like it, was included in presidential letters of instruction to ambassadors.

Why? First and foremost, the CIA culture, the agency steadfastly resists sharing either sources or methods used in gathering information and conducting operations with anyone not cleared — i.e., anyone who is not

a CIA employee. That includes the American ambassador.

Hence, despite best efforts to make sure that intelligence activities in his or her country of accreditation are legal and track with overall U.S. policy objectives, the ambassador is doomed to failure because the "sources and methods" criterion allows the CIA to withhold from ambassadorial scrutiny communications on any matters it wishes, including proscribed ones. Assuming that press reports are accurate, that is exactly what happened in the Guatemala controversy engulfing the CIA.

A number of concrete steps would ameliorate these problems and lead quickly to much greater accountability of CIA activities in the field. These include:

- Revising the president's letter of instruction, which without equivocation should specify the ambassador's authority — as the personal representative of the president — over every aspect of official U.S. activities in his or her country of accreditation, including control of all communications with Washington.

- "Opening the books" at CIA stations abroad to ambassadors. This includes CIA telecommunications links, classified e-mail capability, secure telephones, pouch facilities, breakdowns of program funding and lists of safe informants. Reasonably full access procedures could be established for this purpose.

- Requiring written ambassadorial approval for each and ev-

ery covert operation, contact with informants and payments. The ambassador should be required to certify that each payment complies with U.S. law or regulation and is in the national interest.

The ambassador, as the president's personal representative, must impose accountability from above on the CIA in the field because the CIA (and companion agencies, as CIA Director John M. Deutch is learning) has clearly demonstrated an institutional disinclination to impose accountability on itself. These suggestions represent no panacea, but they would go far toward reining in agency abuses where they occur — overseas.

The dramatic strengthening of ambassadorial authority suggested here would, of course, also require rethinking the process by which ambassadors are selected. These reforms would place much greater burdens of judgment, discretion and policy sensitivity on ambassadors than is required now.

Only special Americans could qualify for ambassadorships in this scenario. Paying off political debts would no longer be an acceptable criterion for choosing ambassadors. Neither would rewarding broken-down career officers simply for their bureaucratic staying power.

The writer, who recently retired from the Senior Foreign Service, was the first U.S. ambassador to the Republic of Belarus. He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

Constitutional Change in Britain?

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON — On the surface, British politics looks unchanged: a weary Conservative government trying to distract the public from decline. But underneath there are tremors that could signal an approaching earthquake.

The possibility ahead is constitutional change. By that I mean a move toward the American idea of a constitution: a written document, enforced by judges, that limits the power of politicians.

Britain has never had a constitution in that sense. When politicians speak of "the British constitution," they mean something altogether different — a set of unwritten understandings and conventions that governments are meant to keep in mind.

Any step toward constitutionalism in the U.S. sense would be a profound change. Not long ago it would have been dismissed as altogether unlikely, but in a recent poll 79 percent of those asked said they favored a written constitution. The same percentage was for a bill of rights.

Why has public opinion moved so sharply toward the idea? The short answer is Margaret Thatcher. In her 11 years as prime minister, she centralized authority to an extraordinary degree. Local government was eviscerated. The national government took the crucial decision-making power over many things that used to be run locally: schools, universities, hospitals, police, urban planning.

"It was a mini-revolution," Professor James Cornford, a constitutional specialist, said. "A lot of the conventions — the

unwritten constitution — were abandoned."

A new book makes the point in telling detail. It is "Accountable to None: The Tory Nationalization of Britain" by Simon Jenkins, a newspaper columnist who is generally friendly to the Conservative viewpoint.

By "accountable to none," Mr. Jenkins means that cabinet ministers and boards appointed by the government exercise power without public control, indeed often without public knowledge. The political system has become even more of an elective dictatorship, with a House of Commons elected for five years supposedly sovereign but really subservient to the dictates of the prime minister and her or his cabinet.

Inevitably, in that system, there are arbitrary and unfair decisions. Americans automatically think of constitutional rights as their defense against arbitrariness. But the "British constitution," as Mr. Cornford put it, has really amounted to "what the government of the day thinks it can get away with."

Britain is a signatory to the European Convention on Human Rights. But the protections of the convention — freedom of speech and press, for example — are not enforceable in British courts. This is the only country in Western Europe whose law does not include either the convention or its own bill of rights.

But the immediate political lever for constitutional change is likely to be something other

than the growing public desire for a bill of rights. That lever is Scotland.

The policies of Mrs. Thatcher and her successor, Prime Minister John Major, are deeply unpopular in Scotland, and there is overwhelming support for a new form of Scottish self-government. The Labor Party has met that feeling by promising, if elected, to create a Scottish Parliament.

Opposition parties tend to love power when they get it, and to forget their promises of decentralization. The reformist leader of the Labor Party, Tony Blair, is probably no different from his predecessors in that regard. But Labor, if elected, may have to keep the Scottish promise. Otherwise it risks driving voters there toward the Scottish National Party.

Creation of a Scottish Parliament would almost certainly give British judges an important new constitutional role: to referee disputes about which Parliament has power to do what. That judicial function, exercised by the U.S. Supreme Court for almost 200 years, goes with federalism.

Giving judges the last word is a frightening thought to many British politicians, and out only Conservatives. Left-wing rhetoric has often taken the line that judges are remote figures, upper-class, unsympathetic to public needs. Whatever truth there may have been in that notion is gone. There has been an astonishing change in the British judiciary, one that I shall discuss in another column as a factor in the new constitutionalism.

The New York Times.

International Herald Tribune
ESTABLISHED 1897
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Directeur de la Publication: Richard D. Simmons
Directeur Adjoint de la Publication: Katharine P. Dorow
International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France.
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OPINION/LETTERS

What if Powell Does Run? A Few Possible Scenarios

By William Safire

LOS ANGELES — Let's assume Colin Powell declares his Republican candidacy in two weeks and takes a pass on the rightist Iowa caucuses. Let's assume New Hampshire independents register Republican to help General Powell win there in February.

Assume further that in the following week, Senator Bob Dole is able to sink Senator Phil Gramm and Pat Buchanan in Arizona, the first test in the West, and draws their hard-right supporters to him. Mr. Dole might then further his comeback as the authentic conservative in the Southern primaries and in Senator Al D'Amato's New York.

In that not too far-fetched scenario, the decisive two-man battle for the nomination would take place in the March 26 California primary. Who would carry the Republicans of the nation's largest state?

"To win in California," Governor Pete Wilson tells me, "you need both an air game and a ground game." That football analogy means that a candidate must have the money for heavy media buys as well as regular organization troops to ring doorbells and plant lawn signs.

Mr. Wilson's own '96 campaign on-stated because a throat operation left him almost voiceless. Democrats like to read his withdrawal as proof that a pro-choice candidate cannot win the Republican nomination, but you cannot run if you're croaking speeches and whispering interviews. Imagine what a similar three-mouth affliction would do to Mr. Dole or General Powell.

Mr. Wilson has come out for Mr. Dole, as has much of the establishment here, guaranteeing the Senate leader his necessary air-ground campaign. But I presume a Powell New Hampshire victory would give the general's fund-raising a powerful boost: His Pentagon allies know where the money is and the jobs are in defense-oriented California.

In a Dole-Powell matchup, what would the issues be? Abortion is one; the majority of Republicans here are pro-choice-with-restrictions, which is the centrist position General Powell recently decided to adopt. Mr. Dole is opposed to abortion and his position is principled; he could, however, make clear that the anti-abortion plank in the 1992 platform was divisive and unrealistic, and that he would support a more inclusive plank targeted at reducing the number of abortions.

Gun control is another issue where General Powell is better armed. Mr. Wilson worries about Mr. Dole's vulnerability to a charge of favoring assault weapons. Most Republicans agree with Richard Nixon's formulation — "guns are an abomination" — and hope Mr. Dole can make it back toward the middle on this, where most Republican voters are.

Bosnia could be a battleground if General Powell goes along with President Bill Clinton's call for peacekeeping troops. Mr. Dole has led the way on lifting the unfair embargo and using NATO air power to protect the Muslim victims, but General Powell has consistently deferred to the amoral British and French manipulations.

Soon an enterprising journalist is going to scamp on General Powell's doorstep to ask if he is going to follow President Clinton's willingness or Mr. Dole's reluctance to send U.S. troops to the Balkans. If his past decisions are prelude, "cautious Colin" will follow Mr. Dole (though muttering that air power is useless), which would defuse the troops-to-Bosnia issue in the primaries but make it vivid in the general election.

The cocoon of media admiration that has protected General Powell's record from examination will soon be pierced. In the Los Angeles Times, the cruel cartoonist Conrad has already identified some of the ribbons on the general's chest as "My Lai Massacre" and "Iran-cootra."

To investigators, Mr. Dole is old hat but General Powell is fresh meat; the new target will get more attention, to the poll-rating benefit of the old.

Will race be a factor? One local pol eager to form "Democrats for Powell" says: "We can hope out, but California after [O.J.] Simpson is seething. For every voter who sees Powell as an answer to race problems, there's another just beginning to notice that he's black."

Pete Wilson, the most consistent winner in California, says he thinks Mr. Dole will emerge triumphant if he can knock Senator Gramm out in Arizona. To beat Mr. Clinton, who will be helped by Ross Perot's third party, Mr. Dole would need a vice president appealing to women. Mr. Wilsoo suggests Governor Bill Weld of Massachusetts or Governor Christie Whitman of New Jersey.

New York Times Service

WHAT'S OUR EXACT MISSION? HOW LONG WILL WE BE THERE?
IS THERE ANY DANGER? WILL ANY AMERICANS GET HURT?
ARE THERE ANY AMERICAN INTERESTS AT STAKE?
WHAT ABOUT MISSION CREEP? WHY CAN'T THE
EUROPEANS DO IT? AND WHAT ABOUT THE
PRESIDENT'S LACK OF MILITARY
EXPERIENCE?



In 1942, Private Bob Dole has concerns before he ships out for war.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Metternich Forgotten

The legacy of Metternich has lingered longer in France than in any other Western democracy. But, as the nation that refined 19th and 20th century diplomacy to exquisite perfection, France must now accept the cruel reality that Metternich is forgotten. France today cannot avoid the consequences of its allies' need for a degree of comfort in their alliances, as well as a confluence of self-interests. The imperatives of populist democracy and two devastating world wars have swept away the remnants of the concept that a country has no friends, only convenient allies.

When Australia and New Zealand object strenuously to the testing of nuclear bombs in Mururoa, they are not playing at the margin of a much larger relationship. They are questioning the relationship itself. Failure to achieve a meeting of minds on this issue will not result in some arbitrary trade-off that will evolve, after a suitable period of cooling off, into business as usual. Failure to achieve a meeting of minds on Mururoa will change the chemistry of the entire relationship of France with the nations of the Southern Pacific.

President Jacques Chirac would do well to remember that these countries

have earned the right to demand the attention of France, for which they shed copious amounts of blood in two world wars. The contribution of the French armed forces to the liberation of France was, of course, inestimable in both wars, but in proportional terms the contribution of Australia and New Zealand was even greater. Australia lost more than 100,000 soldiers in the two world wars, the highest proportion of any of the armed forces. New Zealand, the United States, Canada and Fiji similarly "gave their all." They have one common denominator: the Pacific Ocean.

Australians and New Zealanders today see the poisoning of their atmosphere as a severe limitation on the freedom of their citizens — as limiting, in fact, as the Nazis were to the freedom of Europe in the 1940s. Moreover, it was not as if France relies on scientific contentions that the fallout will be negligible. Voters in the Western world do not believe the scientist anymore, having watched in horror as the U.S. Army reluctantly acknowledged having misled the public about the real effects of its nuclear testing.

And even if, by some miracle, scientists could prove conclusively that Mururoa will be totally safe,

South Pacific voters will still object because they cannot see a valid reason for playing with the forces of destruction just to win some marginal technological improvements.

It would be a mistake to deride the antipodean opposition as ill-informed. The views of these two nations represent a fresh perspective on the morality of international politics. This perspective is driven by the readiness of the voters to hold the feet of their politicians to the fire, even on what might previously have been described as narrow issues.

DAVID HARRISON GILMOUR,
Sova, Fiji.

'Boobus' Takes Wing

Regarding "Boobus Americanus Flies High" (Opinion, Oct. 21) by William Pfaff:

Even when unbecoming, madness is the language of a cry. The nuttiness of many millions of Americans does not result mainly from the collapse of education and the debasement of the media.

It is an encoded call for help, the Mayday message from a foundering ship.

DAVID DORRANCE,
Paris.

A Talk Show Takes Aim At Guns' Toll on Children

By Bob Herbert

NEW YORK — Paul Newman, in the 30-second television spot, is reading from a newspaper: "Matilda Crabtree, 14, jumped out of a closet and yelled 'boo' to scare her parents." He pauses very briefly before adding, "and was shot to death when her father mistook her for a burglar."

Mr. Newman continues: "Matilda was supposed to be sleeping at a friend's house but decided to

we see glimpses of the exuberant life of Kenzo Bix from home videos and a photo album and the comments of his mother, Lynn. We see him as a toddler, and in that angelic guise peculiar to the first grader, and romping as a teenager.

"He was kind of whimsical," his mother said. She shows us a Mother's Day memo he posted: "Do not go in the kitchen. Your gifts are in there."

"That was actually the year just before he died," she said.

When he was 14, Kenzo was accidentally shot and killed by a friend who was playing with a gun. One of the things that comes through in Ms. Winfrey's program that is usually missing from news accounts of homicides and suicides is the sheer suddenness of the absence of the one who dies.

Those who knew the child, were close to the child, loved the child, cannot believe that he or she is gone, and gone for good — gone irrevocably because of the absurdity of the pulling of the trigger of some cheap and deadly mechanism, usually for some cheap and stupid reason.

Larry Elizalde, 18, was a high school track and football star, and an Olympic team hopeful, who was shot to death on the street in Chicago by gang members who mistook him for someone else.

Mr. Elizalde died in the arms of a young seminarian, a stranger named Doug Mitchell, who happened to have witnessed the shooting. Mr. Mitchell, in an interview with Ms. Winfrey, said he did not want "the hatred of the gun, the violence of the gun" to be the last thing the mortally wounded youth would experience. "But rather the love and concern of another human being."

This was clung to as a blessing by Mr. Elizalde's anguished mother, Lynette, who at first had harbored the desperate fear that her son had died alone.

Throughout the program, Ms. Winfrey offers us evidence of the humanity that is sacrificed — not just the lives lost, but the humanity in all of us that is sacrificed by our acceptance of the mass manufacture, mass sale and mass use of firearms in the United States.

She tries to lift at least a corner of our blanket of denial, to disturb and maybe even awaken us.

After all, she seems to be saying, children are dying.

New York Times Service

If you want to be in the World's Downtown...your timing is perfect

When Governor George Pataki this week signed into law Mayor Rudolph Giuliani's plan for Lower Manhattan, it became an important milestone in the history of Downtown New York, heralding a new era of opportunity and growth.

For more than 350 years, Lower Manhattan, the World's Downtown, has been the global center for technological and economic innovation. It has reinvented itself time and again to maintain its role as the center of the world's economy.

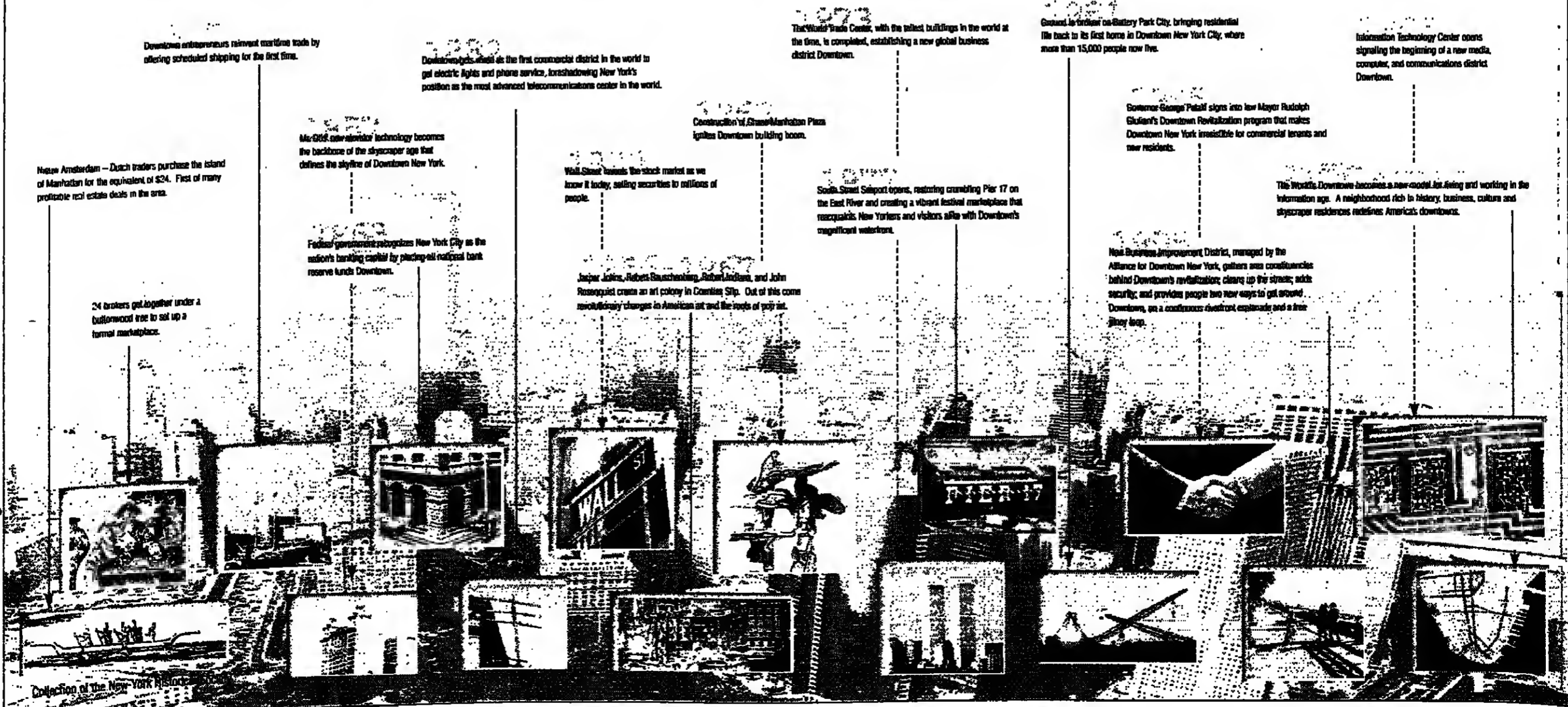
New, dynamic forces are once again reshaping this historic part of New York. The Mayor's Plan for Lower Manhattan — a forward thinking package of special tax incentives and zoning changes

designed to encourage development, redevelopment and adaptive reuse — became law thanks to the hard work of the Governor, Assembly Speaker Sheldon Silver, State Senate Majority Leader Joe Bruno, Minority Leader Martin Connor, City Council Speaker Peter Vallone and Councilmember Kathryn Freed.

A new generation of entrepreneurs are eyeing opportunities to redevelop and modernize Downtown's historic office buildings, with their panoramic harbor views. New media firms, ad agencies, and film studios have come in search of well-situated, cost-effective commercial space. Others are planning residential conversions that offer short walks to the Financial District or innovative office/home environments suited to the new technological age.

Elegant restaurants, art galleries and retail establishments are opening, and visitors are finding new ways to see more of Downtown; on riverfront esplanades that connect Battery Park City with South Street Seaport, and on the free Downtown Jitney that connects ferries, offices, stores and attractions.

If you are interested in learning about what's new Downtown, the Alliance for Downtown New York is ready to help. Call our "Benefits Hotline" at (212)732.2407, or fax (212)732.1939 for details on the new tax incentive plan. There's no better time to become a part of the World's Downtown.



Style

Fast-Forward to Bright Cyberspace

By Suzy Menkes
International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — Ivanka Trump, 13, parted glossy orange lips above a peach stretch top, bared midriff and licorice-black satin jeans.

"That was great — young and very modern," she opined, as she engineered a photo-op with her father Donald and stepmother Marla, in lavender vinyl micro mini suit with white knee-high boots.

The Trump family were dressed for a Versace experience, as stripes, checks, flowers, tiger-print shoes and electric blue hose (all this in one outfit) flashed down the runway in Gianni Versace's Versus show.

The Italian designer's junior line gave a dynamic start to the spring/summer 1996 season. For New York fashion, once the local province of Seventh Avenue, has suddenly gone global.

Matsuda of Japan, Joop! from Germany and British-based Liza Bruce all showed collections over the weekend. Prada of Milan shows its junior Miu Miu line on Thursday. And 76 young designers created an Alternative Fashion Week, a five-day fest of shows and happenings, including a fetish fashion cavalcade.

New York style has gone on line in another sense. For eye-popping patterns created by computer and the weirdly vivid colors of the cyberspace universe are thrusting fashion into the future.

The Versus show was flea market flower power brought into the 1990s. Silhouettes came from the 1970s: snug shirts with long pointed collars, skinny coats, low-slung skirts and thick-heeled shoes. That era was echoed, too, in the Liberty-like flower prints in audacious herbaceous mixes.

But the high-tech fabrics, slithering or stretch, and the zingy cartoon colors from primary blue and orange through acid green and plum, gave a modern edge. Like

the Prada show in Milan, Versus took a sharp, sidelong glance at the so-called "ugly decade" and made it look pretty cool.

The concept of a secondary line has become very confusing in the case of Donna Karan, who this time last year showed cherry-trimmed hats, 1940s retro frocks and lacy white gloves to the music of a Southern Baptist choir. For summer 1996, DKNY had a raucous live band and was a so-hip-it-hurts parade of European design

NEW YORK FASHION

er ideas, down to the arms clasped over bared chests that opened the show (courtesy of the Belgian designer Ann Demeulemeester).

Karan's concept was the Tube — not just the cardboard cylinder that held the program, but also the laminated stretch fabrics that pulled up and down to bare midriff or cover calves. The models, with messy hair, nil jewelry and bad-girl attitudes, came out wearing every current trend from cropped tops, through low-slung skirts, leather with opalescent finish, sandy safari jackets, ribbed sweaters and shiny satins in citrus shades of orange, lemon and lime.

There was nothing wrong with the clothes. The proportions of boxy jackets and slender pants were modern and so was the effect of sheer fabric veiling sequins at night. But why should a designer who made her reputation by being a fashion ally for women, focus a junior collection on avant-garde looks and styling seen on other runways?

If you want the raw edge of fashion, you can turn, literally and figuratively to Liza Bruce, whose translucent onion-skin layers in sheer fabrics veil either bare flesh or bra tops and pants scissored out of synthetic fabrics.

The material is the message in modern fashion. Hologram flower prints, on laminated fabrics or even knit, punctuated the skinny tailoring at Matsuda, where the

menswear designer Yukio Kobayashi took on women's style. Hologram patterns, metallic gray and iridescent finishes enlivened Kenneth Richard's show of sleek tailoring on a western theme. Randy Kemper's oh-so-simple sportswear was a reminder that American fashion used to be about easy, no-fuss clothes before designers were diverted by the demands of the big runway.

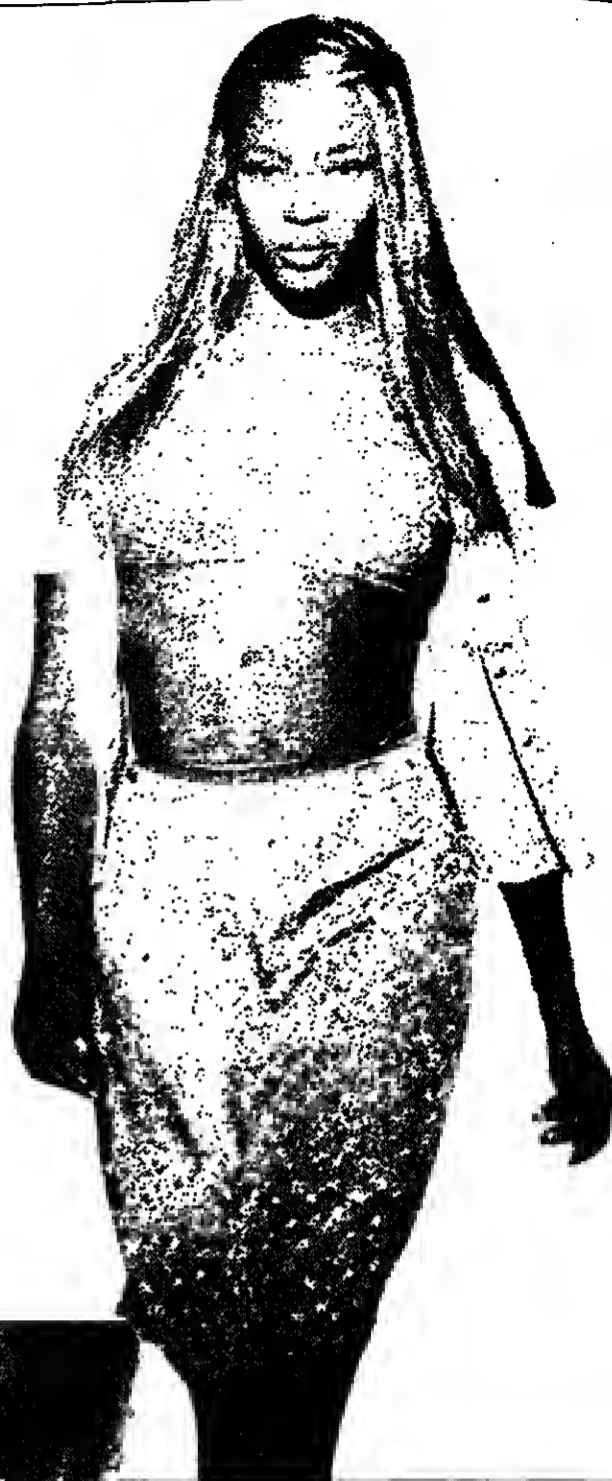
Pure white and crisp fabric took sportswear fast-forward when Wynn Smith showed brief pique dresses, glazed cotton poplin suits and pants outfits laced with orange that managed to escape their 1960s references.

A burst of bright color like computer graphics is the strongest story from the early New York shows. The blue eyes and orange lips at Christian Blanka's show, plus an acid apple-green, set the tone for ultra-suede separates, knitted dresses and cap-sleeved tops, shown with slender pants or box-pleated skirts.

Zipper, synthetic fabrics and sex was the downtown mix at Absolut Sublimation — named for its vodka sponsor and the medical term for a dislocated joint. Read that as the generational divide, says Martin Codd, director of the Alternative Fashion Week, where back-to-back shows on a runway shaped like a vodka bottle took place in a cavernous black space, lit with scarlet bulbs, at the Palladium nightclub.

The official calendar of shows held at tents in Bryant Park by the New York Public Library, is dominated by American designers like Geoffrey Beene, Ralph Lauren and Oscar de la Renta who show through Friday. But the opening up of the New York runways to international designers shows a new confidence and maturity.

"It puts the emphasis on the fact that we are a global city," said Stan Herman, president of the Council of Fashion Designers of America. "If not, we can't compete."



New York fashion has gone global with, at top left, striped sweater and plaid pants from Versus of Versace of Italy; at far left, British-based Liza Bruce's vinyl body wear, and at left, a dress by Matsuda of Japan.

At top, a mixed flower bra-top and skirt from Versus; below, a laminated stretch tube top and skirt from DKNY by Donna Karan.

Era of Instant, On-Line Fashion Opens

NEW YORK — The day of instant fashion flashed round the world in nano-seconds has arrived. Without any fanfare — nor any discussion of its dramatic

and awesome implications for the industry — the New York shows for Spring/Summer 1996 have gone on line.

The organizers of Seventh on Sixth have authorized the use of sponsored digital cameras. This advanced technology means that 15 minutes after a show's end, an image of each and every outfit is stored in a computer and could theoretically be sent out on the Internet as E-mail.

Apple computers are demonstrating the machinery and by next season plan to send images direct to newspapers and magazines on demand.

Fashion professionals can currently get sheets of high definition prints and the concern is that outfits that may have taken designers months to develop

and research could become instantly available to copyists. On a computer, they would have the facility to blow up details of shoes, bags, knits, stitches or exclusive patterns.

"It is exploratory this season. We are just showing what the technology is: it is very exciting, and parts of it are terrifying," says Fern Mallis, executive director of Seventh on Sixth.

Some designers are confused and anxious, others sanguine about this latest development, that follows the instant television and video coverage developed in recent years.

"On line? This show? No, I don't know about it," said Donna Karan, who has already insisted that fashion moves

too fast for the buying public. Two designers who showed Monday took a relaxed view.

"What I'm about is modernity and this seems very positive. The world has become a global city and this is a great opportunity," said Mark Eisen.

"My show was the first to go on line to the net. What I do gets copied but my customer understands about the quality I have in fabrics," said Victor Alfaro.

Cynthia Rowley, who last season offered a simultaneous transmission of her show to the public in Times Square, says that people "are going to have access; you can't avoid it any more," and the answer is for a designer to stay a step ahead.

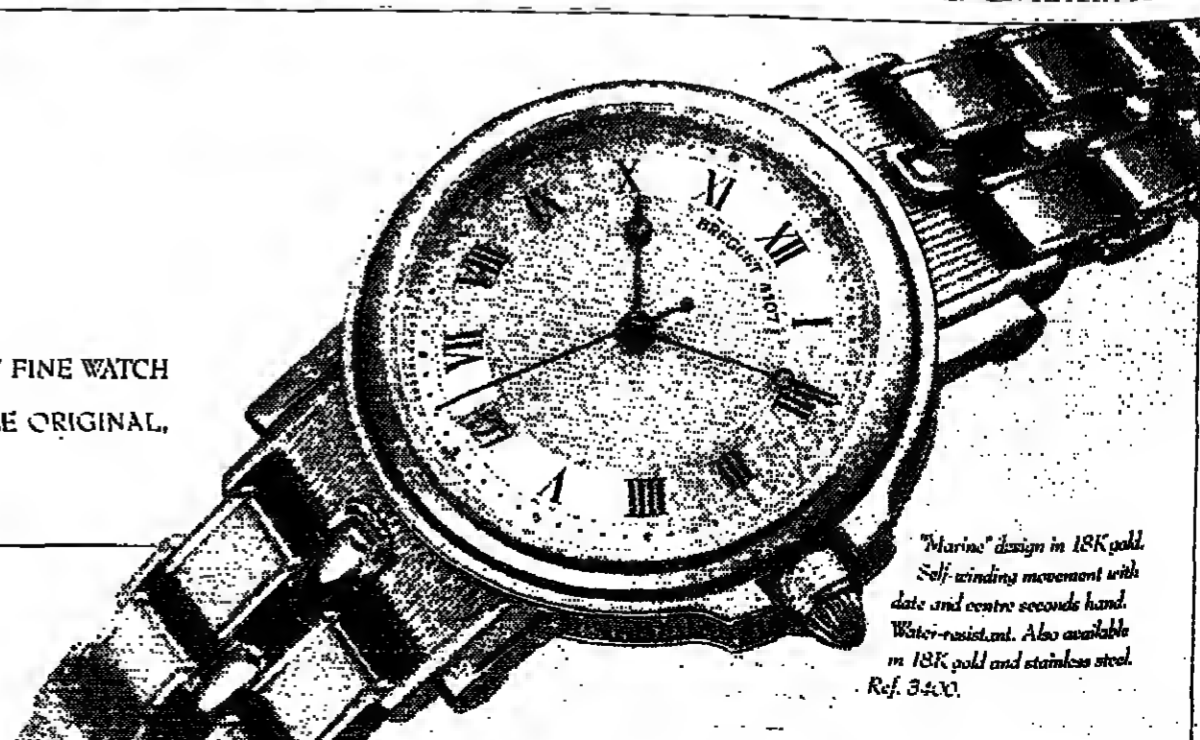
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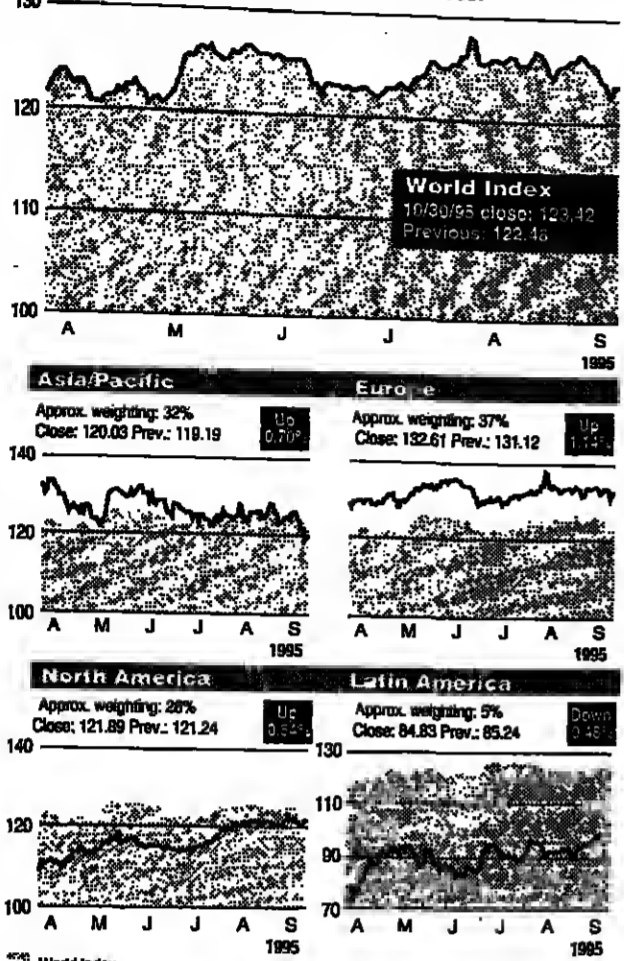
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Energy	122.86	121.72	+0.94
Utilities	123.21	123.48	-0.22
Finance	112.95	111.85	+0.98
Services	115.12	114.63	+0.43
Capital Goods	133.43	131.52	+1.45
Raw Materials	139.31	138.10	+0.88
Consumer Goods	128.82	128.26	+0.44
Miscellaneous	135.20	133.71	+1.11

For more information about the index, a booklet is available free of charge. Write to Trib Index, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

Rescue For SEAT Imminent

30% Output Cut Apts to Satisfy EU

BRUSSELS — The European Commission is expected to approve a Spanish state and regional rescue plan for SEAT, a subsidiary of Volkswagen AG, reduce capacity by 30 percent.

The likely clearance comes after a Spanish state and regional rescue plan for SEAT, a subsidiary of Volkswagen AG, reduce capacity by 30 percent.

Asked whether the plan would be now approved at the Commission's weekly meeting on Tuesday, the source said: "It will be on the agenda tomorrow and it will be approved."

Spain plans to grant SEAT, which recorded accumulated losses of 151 billion pesetas (\$1.23 billion) in 1993, a total of 46 billion pesetas in national and regional aid as part of a restructuring package designed to bring the company back to profit.

A cut in SEAT's capacity of 30 percent corresponds to a reduction of Volkswagen's capacity in Europe of 5 percent to 6 percent, an EU official said.

A spokesman for Karel Van Miert, the EU competition commissioner, said earlier this month that with a 30 percent reduction the Commission would be able to close the file by the end of October.

The EU executive commission is expected to approve Volkswagen's purchase of an 80 percent stake in East German chemical company Buna SOW Oefinverband.

Free-Trade Talks Fail U.S. and EU Scale Back Goals

By Tom Buerkle
International Herald Tribune

LUXEMBOURG — The European Union and the United States have effectively abandoned the possibility of creating a trans-Atlantic free-trade area because of a lack of political support in Paris and Washington, officials said Monday.

EU foreign ministers instead debated a proposal here Monday to conduct a joint study of ways to remove tariff and non-tariff barriers between the 15-nation Union and the United States.

The more-modest proposal would form the centerpiece of a trans-Atlantic initiative that President Bill Clinton will sign in Madrid on Dec. 3 with Felipe Gonzalez, the Spanish prime minister, who holds the rotating EU presidency.

The watered-down plan disappointed British and German officials, who have sought to retain the possibility of a free-trade zone to galvanize supporters of trade liberalization on both sides of the Atlantic. "This is something that would give a political signal that people would understand," one British diplomat said.

But officials said France remained hostile to any talk of free trade because that would require a reopening of hard-fought agreements on agriculture. Instead, Paris contends that Europe and the United States should focus on implementing the global trade agreement, especially in unresolved areas like investment.

"I only know of two or three people who are

interested in a free-trade area," said Michel Barnier, France's minister for European affairs.

That does not include Mickey Kantor, the U.S. trade representative, who has adopted a low profile because of congressional opposition to fast-track authority to negotiate a free-trade deal with Chile. "Mr. Kantor is afraid of the Congress," one German official said.

Stuart Eizenstat, the U.S. ambassador to the Union, said Washington did not fear free trade but wanted to focus on the main concerns of business. Those involve regulatory barriers to trade rather than tariffs, which average just under 4 percent between Europe and the United States for industrial products, he said.

Ministers did not agree on the name or terms of the trade study here, but they expressed confidence a deal would be reached later this month.

The initiative "will not get support without it," said Malcolm Rifkind, the British foreign minister. He said it would be "absurd" if the two sides could not agree to deepen trade relations, given that they are each other's biggest trade and investment partners and have made separate commitments to pursue free trade with regions ranging from the Mediterranean to the Pacific.

The U.S.-EU initiative also will include agreements to cooperate in fighting international crime and drug trafficking and channeling aid to the developing world. It represents "the highest development in U.S.-EU relations in the history of the EU," Mr. Eizenstat said.

Deutsche Telekom Slates Sale

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BONN — The German public telecommunications company Deutsche Telekom AG said Monday that the first phase in its privatization will begin in the middle of next year, and its shares will be listed on the Frankfurt stock market in November 1996.

Telekom said in a statement that the share sale would take place in the mid-1996, and would kick off with a publicity campaign in April. The company was not more specific about the sale date.

The 15 billion-Deutsche mark (\$10.7 billion) share sale will be Germany's largest ever. The sale will reduce the state's stake in the company to 66 percent of capital, the company said. Telekom plans to sell at least 25 percent of the shares in the United States.

Last month, Telekom agreed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission to report earnings under German and international accounting standards to permit the sale of the stock in the United States.

A Telekom spokesman, Ulrich Lissek, said the first part of the privatization offer would be determined through the book building process, under which interested parties can subscribe to shares beginning in mid-April.

The final share price will be determined by demand, Mr. Lissek said.

Deutsche Telekom is estimated to be worth between 60 billion DM and 90 billion DM. It became a company under private law in January. Privatization is to be carried out in three stages in 1996, 1998 and 1999. (AFP, Bloomberg, AFX)

Novell Gives Up On WordPerfect And Quattro

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PROVO — Novell Inc. announced on Monday plans to sell its flagging WordPerfect software business, after buying it last year for \$855 million.

Novell said it would quit developing personal-productivity software in concentrate on developing network programs.

Bob Frankenberg, Novell's chief executive, said the company was in talks to sell the WordPerfect word processing program and its Quattro Pro spreadsheet to a U.S. company that he refused to name. Mr. Frankenberg would not say if the sale would be for less than Novell spent just 16 months ago.

Novell said it had decided to focus on networking software, its core business. It will retain the GroupWise product, a sophisticated electronic mail and database program that competes with the Notes program by Lotus Development Corp., which recently was acquired by International Business Machines Corp.

Separately, Novell's directors authorized a stock repurchase program under which up to 10 percent, or about 37 million shares, may be acquired, Novell will use cash and short-term investment holdings of \$1.3 billion to make the repurchases.

Terrence Quinn, an analyst with Funnell Selz Inc., said the WordPerfect sale would be hard, because the software is losing market share to programs by Microsoft Corp. "It'll probably be at bargain basement prices," he added.

Nonetheless, stock in Novell rose \$1.50, to close at \$16.375. (AP, Bloomberg)

Fight for Learning Co.

A bidding war for Learning Co. erupted Monday when SoftKey International Inc. of Canada launched a cash bid worth

\$606 million for the educational software company, topping an earlier offer of \$440 million by Broderbund Software Inc., Reuters reported from Toronto.

Stock in Learning Co. rose \$4.875 to \$60.375, while SoftKey shares dropped \$6 to \$32.125.

SoftKey also said it would acquire Minnesota Educational Computing Corp., another publisher of children's educational software, for \$370 million.

Leeson's Return To Singapore Set For November

New York Times Service

LONDON — Having dropped his efforts to prevent his extradition, Nicholas Leeson, the futures trader whose losses brought down Barings PLC, prepared on Monday to return to Singapore within the next month.

Mr. Leeson's lawyers released a statement Sunday night saying that their client would end his legal fight to be tried in his native Britain.

Mr. Leeson was arrested in Frankfurt as he flew from Southeast Asia to London shortly after Barings collapsed at the end of February. A German prosecutor, Hans-Hermann Eckert, said Monday that Mr. Leeson would be sent back to Singapore by late November.

Lawyers in London said it was likely that Mr. Leeson was offering to testify against top Barings executives in exchange for a reduced sentence. Mr. Leeson could be sentenced to as many as 14 years in prison if convicted on all of the 11 fraud-related charges he faces.

Thinking Ahead / Commentary

The Global Economy Won't Go Away

By Reginald Dale
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — The changes that are transforming the world economy are so fast and so far-reaching that they have generated widespread fear and confusion in the old industrial countries.

In the United States, many people see the advent of the borderless global economy as a threat, if not a conspiracy, that will erode America's national sovereignty and transfer its best jobs abroad — all for the benefit of an unpatriotic elite.

Such fears have sparked fierce opposition to freer trade and fostered crude economic isolationism — like the plan to slap tariffs on all Japanese imports advocated by the Republican presidential candidate Pat Buchanan — as if globalization could somehow be stopped.

In Europe, on the other hand, some people think the global economy is an American plot. They talk as if we could all get back to a more human and friendly world, if only the United States would desist from imposing its brutal free-market ideology on everyone else in the wake of its Cold War victory.

It cannot be done. No one country can stop, or evade, globalization — not even America. The move to a global economy is being led as much by emerging nations, which have finally chosen free-market policies because they work, as it is by the United States.

Nor can the clock be turned back on the stunning technological advances, the

huge increases in international trade and capital flows, the worldwide spread of education, science and rising incomes that are globalization's driving forces.

Far from being a threat, the global economy presents the industrial nations with an enormous opportunity. The huge, fast-growing markets of the emerging nations are rapidly becoming the major locomotive of world growth.

In just three countries — China, India and Indonesia — approximately 700 million people could well have an average

No one country can stop, or evade, globalization — not even America.

income equivalent to that of today's Spain by 2010, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development has forecast. That is about as many people as the combined populations of the United States, Europe and Japan.

By 2025, two to three billion people across the Third World will have emerged from poverty to enjoy middle-class affluence, write Frank Vogel and James Sinclair in "Boom," a book to be published this week. "Ahead lies a period of unprecedented economic growth: a boom that could last 30 years or more," they predict.

Rather than threatening Western industries, emerging nations are actually forcing businesses in industrial countries

to be "wiser, more creative and more flexible." After the corporate downsizing of the 1980s and early 1990s, upsizing will return, at least for companies that successfully exploit the new markets, the authors say.

But the Western nations will only stay ahead by resisting protectionism and "finding smarter ways to produce, earning more of their profits in the Third World, and building the first international economic superhighways to integrate the global economy on an unprecedented scale."

The old industrial countries may find it painful to adapt, and to have to share economic leadership with the top emerging nations. "But an increasingly integrated and competitive world provides decreasing opportunity to avoid the tough choices," Mr. Vogel and Mr. Sinclair say.

An almost identical point is made by the beleaguered U.S. Department of Commerce in its latest appeal to American business to plunge into the global economy. In a report on its 10 designated "Big Emerging Markets," the department says the United States has huge stakes on the table. "It is nothing less than a choice between continuing American economic leadership and prosperity or accepting our decline and a future as a second-class economic power."

Clearly, the Department says, "it is no choice at all." Exactly the same goes for America's traditional industrial allies. Like it or not, there can be no going back.

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Cross Rates									
	U.S.	U.K.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.
Amsterdam	1.65	2.46	1.17	0.69	0.67	0.67	0.67	0.67	0.67
Berlin	1.45	2.15	1.17	0.69	0.67	0.67	0.67	0.67	0.67
Frankfurt	1.45	2.15	1.17	0.69	0.67	0.67	0.67	0.67	0.67
London (a)	1.50	2.25	1.17	0.69	0.67	0.67	0.67	0.67	0.67
Madrid	1.65	2.46	1.17	0.69	0.67	0.67	0.67	0.67	0.67
Paris	1.65	2.46	1.17	0.69	0.67	0.67	0.67	0.67	0.67
New York (b)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Tokyo	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Yokohama	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Zurich	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1 ECU	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1 SDR	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

Eurocurrency Deposits									
	1 month	3 months	6 months	1 year	18 months	24 months	36 months	48 months	60 months
London	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	6.50	6.75	7.00	7.25	7.50
Frankfurt	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	6.50	6.75	7.00	7.25	7.50
Paris	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	6.50	6.75	7.00	7.25	7.50
Brussels	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	6.50	6.75	7.00	7.25	7.50
Amsterdam	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	6.50	6.75	7.00	7.25	7.50
Madrid	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	6.50	6.75	7.00	7.25	7.50
Barcelona	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	6.50	6.75	7.00	7.25	7.50
Geneva	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	6.50	6.75	7.00	7.25	7.50
Basel	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	6.50	6.75	7.00	7.25	7.50
Vienna	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	6.50	6.75	7.00	7.25	7.50

Key Money Rates									
	1 month	3 months	6 months	1 year	18 months	24 months	36 months	48 months	60 months
London	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	6.50	6.75	7.00	7.25	7.50
Frankfurt	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	6.50	6.75	7.00	7.25	7.50
Paris	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	6.50	6.75	7.00	7.25	7.50
Brussels	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	6.50	6.75	7.00	7.25	7.50
Amsterdam	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	6.50	6.75	7.00	7.25	7.50
Madrid	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	6.50	6.75	7.00	7.25	7.50
Barcelona	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	6.50	6.75	7.00	7.25	7.50
Geneva	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	6.50	6.75	7.00	7.25	7.50
Basel	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	6.50	6.75	7.00	7.25	7.50
Vienna	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	6.50	6.75	7.00	7.25	7.50

Other Dollar Values									
	U.S.	U.K.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.
Amsterdam	1.65	2.46	1.17	0.69	0.67	0.67	0.67	0.67	0.67
Berlin	1.45	2.15	1.17	0.69	0.67	0.67	0.67	0.67	0.67
Frankfurt	1.45	2.15	1.17	0.69	0.67	0.67	0.67	0.67	0.67
London (a)	1.50	2.25	1.17	0.69	0.67	0.67	0.67	0.67	0.67
Madrid	1.65	2.46	1.17	0.69	0.67	0.67	0.67	0.67	0.67
Paris	1.65	2.46	1.17	0.69	0.67	0.67	0.67	0.67	0.67
New York (b)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Tokyo	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Yokohama	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Zurich	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1 ECU	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1 SDR	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

Forward Rates									
	1 month	3 months	6 months	1 year	18 months	24 months	36 months	48 months	60 months
London	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	6.50	6.75	7.00	7.25	7.50
Frankfurt	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	6.50	6.75	7.00	7.25	7.50
Paris	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	6.50	6.75	7.00	7.25	7.50
Brussels	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	6.50	6.75	7.00	7.25	7.50
Amsterdam	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	6.50	6.75	7.00	7.25	7.50
Madrid	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	6.50	6.75	7.00	7.25	7.50
Barcelona	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	6.50	6.75	7.00	7.25	7.50
Geneva	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	6.50	6.75	7.00	7.25	7.50
Basel	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	6.50	6.75	7.00	7.25	7.50
Vienna	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	6.50	6.75	7.00	7.25	7.50



Very briefly:
Comsat Acquiring Scripps Cable TV
CINCINNATI (AP) — Comcast Corp.'s planned acquisition of the cable television business of E.W. Scripps Co. continues a consolidation in the industry faced with rapid technological advances and new competition.
Comcast announced Sunday that it has agreed to acquire Scripps' cable business for \$1.58 billion in stock. The acquisition will boost Comcast's subscribers to 4.3 million, making it the nation's third-largest cable operator.
*Praxair Inc., an industrial gas concern, said it has offered to acquire competitor CBI Industries Inc. in a deal worth \$2.1 billion.

Weekend Box Office
The Associated Press
LOS ANGELES — "Get Shorty" dominated the U.S. box office again over the weekend, with a gross of \$10.5 million. Following are the Top 10 moneymakers, based on Friday's ticket sales and estimated sales for Saturday and Sunday.

Rank	Title	Gross
1	Get Shorty	\$10.5 million
2	Parade	\$7.8 million
3	Boys n the Hood	\$7.0 million
4	Boyz n the Hood	\$6.5 million
5	Boyz n the Hood	\$6.5 million
6	Boyz n the Hood	\$6.5 million
7	Boyz n the Hood	\$6.5 million
8	Boyz n the Hood	\$6.5 million
9	Boyz n the Hood	\$6.5 million
10	Boyz n the Hood	\$6.5 million

Mexico Tries to Stabilize Its Economy

By Anthony DePalma
New York Times Service
MEXICO CITY — Rattled in recent weeks by worrisome signs that neither stability nor investor confidence has fully returned to Mexico's financial markets, the government has signed a new pact with labor and business to control prices, limit salaries and cut public spending to help get the economy back on track.
The initial market reaction to the reforms was positive, and the Bolsa index was up nearly 5 percent in trading on Monday.
While the pact has far more incentives for development than any of the previous agreements that have been a backdrop of Mexican economic policy since 1987, it contains no sweeping new initiatives. For that reason it is unlikely to completely satisfy domestic and foreign investors who think that a fundamental economic adjustment is needed for Mexico to overcome its crisis.
The pact, called the Alliance for Economic Recuperation, did not impose exchange-rate controls, leaving unattended a concern of investors who have been hurt by fluctuations in the peso-dollar rate since the government let the peso float in December 1994. Still, the covenant is broad enough to contain something for just about everyone, and the government's ability to bring all sides together to sign it, in and of itself, is likely to restore some confidence.
The fear of anarchy and the sense of being on the brink of political and economic disintegration was so great that this show of unity should give a more optimistic view of the Mexican government, said Abel Beltrán del Río, president of Ciemex-WEA, an economic forecasting group in Baja-Cynwynd, Pennsylvania, that specializes in Mexico. "At the very least, it shows that politically they can put it all together again."
The agreement signed Sunday afternoon at the presidential residence in Mexico City known as Los Pinos raises minimum wages in two stages by 20 percent, which matches government expectations for inflation in 1996. Even with the increases, the minimum wage will still be about \$3 a day.
Contract wages will continue to be negotiated at individual companies, but the minimum-wage increase acts as a widely accepted guideline.
To raise revenue, the government will increase prices on gasoline and electricity, both produced by state monopolies, 7 percent in December and 1.2 percent each month throughout 1996 except for April, when the prices will rise by 6 percent.
To increase domestic savings, which have slipped to 16 percent of the gross domestic product from a high of 22 percent in 1988, a bill will be introduced in Congress to restructure Mexico's unwieldy and money-losing social security system, allowing workers to contribute to individual retirement accounts.
Business, for its part, agreed to moderate price increases on goods and services.

Survey of Internet Users Has Surprises

By Peter H. Lewis
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — The first major survey of Internet use among the general population has found that adults in the United States and Canada spend as much time surfing the Internet each week as adults devote to watching rented videocassettes.
The findings indicated that an estimated 24 million adults — 10.8 percent of the combined population of the two countries age 16 and older — had used the Internet in the last three months. Those figures suggest that the Internet is approaching mass-market penetration much more quickly than earlier studies had projected.
But it is not there yet.
The survey, conducted by Nielsen Media Research for Commerce Net, a consortium of businesses interested in promoting electronic commerce, found that while there were more Internet users than previously thought, most of them tap into the global computer network from the office — not from home. Only 17 percent of the Internet users surveyed said they went on line more than once a day, from any location.
Still, other findings are certain to attract the interest of businesses looking for new markets in cyberspace. Based on projections, 2.5 million adults have already purchased goods or services over the Internet's World Wide Web, and Internet users tend to be highly educated and affluent. While the Internet remains very much a male preserve, 35 percent of the users were women.

Technology Issues Spark Market Rise

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — Stocks rose in late trading Monday, led by semiconductor, computer and software issues.
"These technology stocks should continue to do well from an order-and-earnings standpoint," said Christopher Fleming, a fund manager for the Burridge Group in Chicago. Last Friday's third-quarter economic growth report "was higher than expected, and people are viewing that as a sign orders are going to continue to be strong well into the fourth and first quarters," Mr. Fleming said.
The Dow Jones industrial average rose 14.82 points, to 4,758.73. Advancing issues outnumbered declining ones on the New York Stock Exchange by a 6-to-5 margin.
Volume totaled 318.84 million shares on the Big Board, down from 378.83 million on Friday.
The price of the benchmark 30 Treasury bond rose a slight 1/32, to 106 1/32, leaving its yield unchanged at a rate of 6.35 percent.
In the broad market, the S&P 500 index rose 3.55 points, to 583.25. The Nasdaq composite index, which contains many technology companies, jumped 14.14 points, to 1,039.69.
Among the technology gainers, IBM climbed 1 3/4 to 98 1/4. Microsoft rose 7/8 to 69 3/4. Intel jumped 3/8 to 69 3/8 and Hewlett-Packard surged 3 5/8 to a record 96.
Stocks in CBI Industries soared 10 1/2 to 30 3/4 after Praxair offered to buy the construction company for \$32 a share. The deal helped stocks in companies whose fortunes depend on overall economic growth. Such stocks outpaced most consumer stocks for the second straight trading day.
Last week's report that the U.S. economy grew at a 4.2 percent annual rate in the third quarter shows investors that "cyclical earnings are less vulnerable near term," and encourages buying of stocks that are "going to participate in the near-term growth in the economy," Mr. Fleming said.
Some analysts were skeptical that prices would continue to rise. James Solloway of Argus Research said "we're still in a fairly uncertain period here, and that's going to keep a ceiling on how far the market can go today."
"The greatest concern is still the suspicion about the strength of the economy, despite the very strong GDP numbers that came out," Mr. Solloway said.
"Earnings are slowing even though the economy has been chugging along," he said. Companions "will only get together from here on in" because of the strength of earnings in last year's fourth quarter.
Stock in Netscape Communications surged 7 to 88 1/2 after the company said it would slash prices on its Netscape Commerce Server software products for UNIX and Windows NT operating systems.
Adobe Systems surged 4 to 58 1/4 after the software developer said it completed the acquisition of Flame Technology for about \$460 million in stock. Adobe also is teaming with Xerox Document Technologies to develop software for multifunction computer peripherals.
Aluminum Co. of America shares rose 2 3/8 to 51 5/8 after an analyst from S.G. Warburg recommended that clients buy the stock.
Bay Networks stock rose 2 5/8 to 68 1/8 after the developer of networking products said it expected sales to exceed the annual growth rate of 40 percent forecast for the company during the next year. Bay Networks said strong sales are being driven by an increasing need to move data around networks faster and manage that data. (Bloomberg, Knight-Ridder)

Dollar Edges Higher in Nervous Trade

Bloomberg Business News
NEW YORK — The dollar edged higher against most major currencies Monday as traders nervously watched the referendum in Quebec to see if voters would choose secession.
"The dollar bulls are a bit worried with the referendum too close to call," said Peter Luxton, an economic adviser at the market-making firm MMS International.
A weekend poll conducted by Groupe Léger & Léger showed voters almost evenly split, with 14 percent undecided or unwilling to state their preference.
The dollar rose to 1.4086 Deutsche marks from 1.4085 DM and to 101.93 yen from 101.80.
It edged up to 4.8894 French francs from 4.8825, but slipped to 1.1370 Swiss francs from 1.1380.
The pound fell to \$1.5765 from \$1.5780.
In Mexico, meanwhile, stocks and the peso soared after the government announced a series of corporate tax breaks aimed at spurring economic growth.

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Market	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Amsterdam	112.50	112.00	112.50	112.50
Bombay	225.00	224.00	225.00	225.00
Brussels	225.00	224.00	225.00	225.00
Copenhagen	225.00	224.00	225.00	225.00
Helsinki	225.00	224.00	225.00	225.00
London	225.00	224.00	225.00	225.00
Madrid	225.00	224.00	225.00	225.00
Manila	225.00	224.00	225.00	225.00
Mexico	225.00	224.00	225.00	225.00
Milan	225.00	224.00	225.00	225.00
Montreal	225.00	224.00	225.00	225.00
Oslo	225.00	224.00	225.00	225.00
Paris	225.00	224.00	225.00	225.00
Sao Paulo	225.00	224.00	225.00	225.00
Seoul	225.00	224.00	225.00	225.00
Singapore	225.00	224.00	225.00	225.00
Stockholm	225.00	224.00	225.00	225.00
Sydney	225.00	224.00	225.00	225.00
Taipei	225.00	224.00	225.00	225.00
Tokyo	225.00	224.00	225.00	225.00
Wellington	225.00	224.00	225.00	225.00
Zurich	225.00	224.00	225.00	225.00

Market	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Amsterdam	112.50	112.00	112.50	112.50
Bombay	225.00	224.00	225.00	225.00
Brussels	225.00	224.00	225.00	225.00
Copenhagen	225.00	224.00	225.00	225.00
Helsinki	225.00	224.00	225.00	225.00
London	225.00	224.00	225.00	225.00
Madrid	225.00	224.00	225.00	225.00
Manila	225.00	224.00	225.00	225.00
Mexico	225.00	224.00	225.00	225.00
Milan	225.00	224.00	225.00	225.00
Montreal	225.00	224.00	225.00	225.00
Oslo	225.00	224.00	225.00	225.00
Paris	225.00	224.00	225.00	225.00
Sao Paulo	225.00	224.00	225.00	225.00
Seoul	225.00	224.00	225.00	225.00
Singapore	225.00	224.00	225.00	225.00
Stockholm	225.00	224.00	225.00	225.00
Sydney	225.00	224.00	225.00	225.00
Taipei	225.00	224.00	225.00	225.00
Tokyo	225.00	224.00	225.00	225.00
Wellington	225.00	224.00	225.00	225.00
Zurich	225.00	224.00	225.00	225.00

EUROPE

French Markets Endorse Thrifty Speech by Chirac

PARIS — French shares surged 3 percent and the franc rebounded on Monday, reflecting renewed confidence in government policy after President Jacques Chirac called late last week for increased budgetary discipline.

But the Bank of France resisted weekend pleas by the government for lower interest rates, keeping its 24-hour emergency repurchase rate steady at 7 percent on Monday.

Economists said that government pressure for lower rates may have even been counterproductive and made the central bank, which is nominally independent of the government, wary about lowering rates.

In spite of the Bank of France's cautious stance, however, the Deutsche mark weakened to 3.4727 francs on Monday.

Slimming Ciba To Shed Toledo Weighing Unit

Bloomberg Business News

BASEL, Switzerland — Ciba-Geigy AG said Monday it would divest its weighing equipment unit as part of a strategy to focus on its drugs and chemicals business.

The Mettler Toledo sale is expected to generate up to 1.2 billion Swiss francs (\$1.05 billion) for Ciba, Switzerland's largest drug and chemical maker.

This year Ciba has combined its composites business with Hexcel Corp. of the U.S. and sold its diagnostics unit to Chiron Corp., in which it holds a 49 percent stake.

The Toledo unit, which accounted for 5 percent of Ciba's overall sales in 1994, will be floated in an initial public offering by mid-1996, Ciba said. It is Ciba's first share sale and the second announced this year by a Swiss drugmaker. Sandoz AG sold its chemicals business to international investors in June.

German TV Law a 2-Edged Sword

By Nathaniel C. Nash
New York Times Service

FRANKFURT — Almost two years ago, German broadcasters began complaining to regulators that they were in danger of losing control of German television to foreigners with deep pockets.

International media giants such as Capital Cities/ABC Inc., News Corp. and Walt Disney Co. were quietly coming into Germany, the world's largest television market after the United States, and buying pieces of existing channels or starting specialized channels.

German media concerns feared that the competition could eventually wrest control of big nationwide channels.

While the German broadcasters did not get the urgent action they sought, finally, earlier this month, they were pleasantly surprised by government action that, in the short run, should give them the chance to consolidate their own entrenched positions in Europe's largest television market.

But the short-term gains may have a price, as the law would also give their foreign competition greater opportunities to move into the market.

At a recent meeting, the governments of the country's 16 states, which regulate broadcasting, agreed to change media ownership rules. These rules had sharply limited the ability of individual companies to acquire substantial stakes in German channels.

The states agreed to allow investors in general-interest and all-news channels to own 100 percent of one channel, compared with 49.9 percent before, and up to 50 percent of subsequent outlets, provided the overall market penetration of an owner's channels did not exceed 30 percent.

"Practically speaking, if you can't control the voting stock in a channel you can't control programming content or editorial content," said Dirk Reiter, head of the media group at Roland Berger & Partners, a management consulting firm in Frankfurt. "It's an issue not only of management control over content, but also of being able to compete

Who Owns German Television

The big German commercial television channels.

Channel	Audience share	Major shareholders	Share
RTL	18.0%	CLT, Luxembourg; Bertelsmann A.G.; WAZ Group	49.9% 37.1% 10.0%
SAT.1	14.8%	Leo Kirch; Axel Springer Verlag	43.0% 20.0%
Pro 7	10.3%	Thomas Kirch; Medi Media	47.5% 49.5%
RTL 2	4.8%	CLT; Capital Cities/ABC (Disney)	24.0% 18.5%
Kabel 1	2.8%	Thomas Kirch; Otto Beisheim	21.2% 45.0%
VOX	2.3%	Rupert Murdoch; Canal Plus; Bertelsmann	49.9% 24.9% 24.9%
Super RTL	1.3%	Disney; CLT	50.0% 50.0%
DSF	1.3%	Leo Kirch; Axel Springer; Fininvest (Silvio Berlusconi)	24.5% 24.9% 24.5%

* Analysts say Kirch controls 50 percent of SAT.1 because he has a 35 percent holding in Axel Springer.

** Entertainment channel.

*** Sports channel. Analysts also say Kirch effectively owns another 8.7 percent of DSF through his holdings in Axel Springer.

Source: Industry reports

The New York Times

with outside investors."

The new law is likely to open Europe's largest television market to a host of new competitors, but at first the leading German media companies, including the Kirch Group of Bavaria and the giant conglomerate Bertelsmann AG, will probably move to lock in their control of the country's biggest channels.

Since foreigners will compete under the same ownership rules, however, American companies will be able to build their presences and compete for dominance. "Takeovers and new alliances will be the outcome," said Roland Berger, head of the Berger consulting

firm, in the weekly magazine Der Spiegel. "The competition will be merciless."

Nonetheless, the law should ensure that the \$4.4 billion broadcasting business, one of the country's fastest-growing industries, will continue to generate jobs inside Germany.

The country's high wages have put upward pressure on unemployment as manufacturing jobs move abroad.

"We have to be careful that this growth creates jobs in Germany and that jobs are not exported abroad," said Premier, Edmund Stoiber of Bavaria, a key backer of the new law.

The interest of foreign companies is not just in the ad-

vertising revenue generated by the nationwide channels. The companies are investing at a time when Germany — with Europe's wealthiest viewer — is deregulating its entire telecommunications industry, clearing the way for highly lucrative businesses like telemarketing, pay-per-view and on-line services.

The law is scheduled to be made final on Dec. 14.

The old regulations were put in place in the early 1980s, when commercial broadcasting began in Germany with a handful of private channels and regulators feared the effects of one owner dominating the business. Now, with 25 channels, those fears have diminished.

But concern about foreign control of German broadcasting companies has increased. Outsiders currently own large stakes in almost 40 percent of the German broadcasting properties not owned by the state, according to some media experts. The state owns two networks, ARD and ZDF, which control almost 40 percent of the television market.


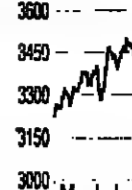
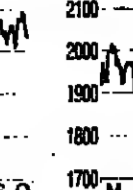
For example, Disney, after its acquisition of Capital Cities/ABC has been completed, will have a 16.5 percent stake in RTL2, a general-interest channel, 50 percent in Super RTL, an entertainment channel, as well as ownership in the sports channel Eurosport and Frauenkanal, a specialized channel aimed at women.

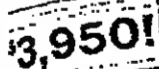
Time Warner Inc.'s takeover of Turner Broadcasting System Inc. will mean that the company will own more than 50 percent of Germany's only all-news channel, N-TV. Time also has holdings in two local channels near Hamburg and Berlin, and two successful music channels, Viva 1 and Viva 2. Analysts say the law will probably let Time keep the controlling stake in the news channel.

News Corp., which is controlled by Rupert Murdoch, owns almost 50 percent of VOX, the country's sixth-largest channel.

The largest foreign presence in German television is that of the Luxembourg media consortium CLT, which owns almost half of RTL, the country's largest commercial channel.

Investor's Europe

Frankfurt DAX	London FTSE 100 Index	Paris CAC 40		
				
M J J A S O 1995	M J J A S O 1995	M J J A S O 1995		
Exchange	Index	Monday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Amsterdam	EOE	447.93	444.51	+0.77
Brussels	Stock Exchange	7,748.01	7,723.73	+0.31
Frankfurt	DAX	2,146.11	2,096.08	+2.39
Copenhagen	Stock Market	357.08	355.71	+0.39
Helsinki	HEX General	1,934.74	1,898.04	+1.93
Oslo	OBX	395.73	395.20	+0.13
London	FTSE 100	3,510.00	3,497.90	+0.35
Madrid	Stock Exchange	294.50	291.82	+0.96
Milan	MIBTEL	9,208.00	9,211.00	-0.03
Paris	CAC 40	1,785.34	1,742.38	+3.04
Stockholm	SK 16	1,876.14	1,820.38	+3.06
Vienna	ATX	898.46	891.09	+0.83
Zurich	SPI	1,984.39	1,969.31	+0.77

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Japan Auto Firms Expect to Cede 10% of Market

Bad Loans In Japan: No Word

Thai Success Difficult to Export

Fujitsu Network Is More Than a Game for Sega

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at	SBC GEN PRD-QM Yld B	DMA	1899.02	NY	Concord Cos Growth Corp	\$	8.50
					Concord Cos Growth Corp	\$	11.00

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SPORTS

'Mr. Roy' Passes His Italian Test Derby Draw for Inter

Compiled by Our Staff From Despatches

Roy Hodgson passed his first important test as coach of Inter Milan on Sunday when his team gained a 1-1 tie in the derby with the league leaders, AC Milan.

Inter went ahead after 18 minutes against AC Milan when Massimo Paganini struck from a corner. AC Milan equalized after a magical run by George Weah, who sent through a perfect pass for Dejan Savicevic to

scored by Sanchez Maqueda.

France: Lens wasted an opportunity to go to the top of the league when they suffered a 1-0 home defeat by lowly Guingamp. Lens' defeat came just 24 hours after Paris Saint-Germain became the first team this season to beat Metz, the French league leader.

Brazil: Tulio scored twice as Botafogo beat Portuguesa, 2-0, taking his tally in the Brazilian championship to 14 goals and putting his team at the top of their group in the second stage of the competition.

SOCCER ROUNDUP

Spain: Atletico Madrid, the league leaders, fell a goal behind in the first minute at home against Middlesbrough. Atletico equalized through an own-goal in the 45th minute but, even though the Middlesbrough skipper, Antonio Reyes, had been sent off midway through the first half, could not score again.

Atletico's second-half goal was scored by Diego Simeone in the 75th minute, but because of injuries.

Real Madrid, the reigning champions, also took the lead in their away match against Albacete when the teenage sensation Raul scored one minute before halftime. But the defender Rafael Alcoriza was dismissed, and Real conceded a late goal

scored by Sanchez Maqueda.

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Tulio opened with a spectacular effort from the edge of the penalty area in the first half and made the game safe for Botafogo when he converted a penalty in the second.

Botafogo's victory put the team ahead of Corinthians — who beat Sao Paulo, 1-0 — on goal difference atop group A. The winners of each group in the second stage, in which the teams play those in the other group, will join first stage group winners, Cruzeiro and Fluminense, in the semifinals.

The South American champion, Gremio, which has a reputation for uncompromising play, were involved in another round game, a 1-0 home victory over Sport Recife. Gremio's midfielder Dinho received his fourth red card this year while Sport's midfielder Alex and defender Sandro were dismissed.

Mexico: Osvaldo Ardiles' future as coach of the Mexican first division club Guadalajara looked uncertain after his team, already under heavy criticism, lost again on the weekend.

Guadalajara, who by tradition use only Mexican players in a competition in which teams can field up to five foreigners, lost, 2-1, away to Morelia.



Dejan Savicevic of AC Milan holds off Gianluca Festa of local rival Inter. Savicevic scored in the 1-1 tie.

Ardiles' team is now at the bottom of group one.

Africa: The north African stronghold on the African Champions' Cup will end, after the 5-1 defeat of Ismailia of Egypt in Abidjan in the semi-final on Sunday. ASAC defeated Ismailia with four second-half goals before a crowd of 48,000. Clubs from Egypt, Tunisia, Algeria or Morocco have lifted the trophy each year since 1984.

When Ismailia took an early lead through Fawzi al Gamal they appeared to be heading for the final. ASAC equalized in the 38th minute when the defender

Aka Kouame converted a penalty kick and tore the Egyptian defense apart in the second half.

A last-minute header from Gavin Lane in Uganda earned the Orlando Pirates of South Africa a 1-1 draw with Express, who had drawn level on aggregate midway through the second half when Andrew Arinayitwe scored.

The first leg of the final is in Johannesburg on December 2. Julius Berger of Nigeria and JS Kabylie of Algeria will contest the Cup Winners' Cup final.

(Reuters/APF)

Flames Extinguished In the Ducks' Pond

The hapless Calgary Flames are still looking for their first victory of the season after being roasted by the Mighty Ducks of Anaheim, 7-2.

Shaun Van Allen, Paul Kariya and Peter Douris each scored twice for the Ducks, who tied a franchise record Sunday for goals in a game.

The Ducks scored three

NHL ROUNDUP

times in the first 9:22 and built a 7-1 lead by 18:37 of the second period.

"We took advantage of a team that is struggling," Anaheim's coach, Ron Wilson, said. "I know what it's like to be in that position with nothing to lose."

Phil Housley had a goal and an assist for the Flames who lost their fifth straight game. Calgary and the San Jose Sharks are the NHL's only winless teams.

"We have to search for positives right now," the Flames' coach, Pierre Page, said. "We have to figure out why all of a sudden these guys have let themselves go like this."

Guy Hebert stopped 29 shots for Anaheim and earned his first victory in four games.

Rangers 3, Maple Leafs 2: In New York, Mike Richter stopped 34 shots and Adam Graves and Ray Ferraro scored second-period goals as New York edged Toronto.

Richter made 14 third-period saves, including a stop on Larry Murphy's blast from the point in the closing seconds to preserve the victory.

Mike Gartner, a former Ranger, scored two power-play goals for the Leafs. Murphy and Dave Andreychuk assisted on both goals, including a tap-in that closed the scoring with 14:41 to play.

The Rangers opened the scor-

ing when Luc Robitaille beat Damian Rhodes 68 seconds into the game. Ferraro assisted on the goal for his 600th career point.

Capitals 3, Blues 1: In St. Louis, Joe Reekie and Sergei Gonchar scored second-period goals 93 seconds apart, and Olaf Kotzig stopped 31 shots for his first victory as Washington won its seventh straight game against the Blues.

Reekie opened the scoring midway through the second period and Gonchar made it 2-0 when he redirected the rebound of his own shot past the Blues goalie, Grant Fuhr.

Flyers 5, Senators 2: In Philadelphia, John LeClair had a goal and two assists, and Garth Snow made 20 saves as the Flyers remained unbeaten at home with a victory over Ottawa.

Eric Lindros and Mikael Renberg also scored for Philadelphia, which has outscored foes 17-5 in winning its first four home games.

The Flyers built a 3-0 lead, but Steve Duchesne and Alexandre Daigle scored to cut the deficit to 3-2 with under 12 minutes to play.

Lindros pushed the lead back to two, beating Don Beaupre, with his ninth goal of the season and running his consecutive-point streak to 10 games.

Blackhawks 6, Sabres 3: In Chicago, Gary Suter and Tony Amonte scored 95 seconds apart to cap a four-goal third period that lifted Chicago to victory over Buffalo.

Jason Dawe, who recorded a goal and two assists, pulled the Sabres within 4-3 with 3:03 to play. But 18 seconds later, Suter beat Andrei Trefilov from 75 feet away to rebuild Chicago's lead to two goals.

Jeff Hackett made 23 saves, and Jeremy Roenick notched a back-breaking goal at 19:59 of the second period and also added two assists for Chicago.

Gift that Undid Graham

George Graham, the former manager of Arsenal, told an English tabloid newspaper how he accepted £140,500 from an agent, which led to him being banned from soccer.

Graham said that "greed got the better" of him when he was handed the cash in £50 notes by a Norwegian agent, Rune Hauge. The two met in a London hotel in December 1991 after Hauge told Graham he had a "Christmas present" for him. Graham said the money was stuffed into plastic envelopes that Hauge handed him in the hotel bar.

Graham said: "I put the money in my briefcase with a mixture of embarrassment and curiosity. I knew there was a lot, but I didn't know how much. I went hot and cold when I was told the amount by my bank — £140,500, or \$222,000.

SCOREBOARD

FOOTBALL

NFL Standings

AMERICAN CONFERENCE									
Team	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA	Diff.	Streak	Record
Buffalo	10	3	0	.769	156	145	+11	W-3	10-3-0
Indianapolis	9	4	1	.692	162	167	-5	W-1	9-4-1
Atlanta	8	5	0	.615	162	161	+1	W-1	8-5-0
New England	7	6	0	.538	113	194	-81	L-1	7-6-0
N.Y. Jets	7	6	0	.538	122	138	-16	L-1	7-6-0
Pittsburgh	4	9	0	.308	171	174	-3	L-1	4-9-0
Cleveland	4	9	0	.308	168	156	+12	L-1	4-9-0
Cincinnati	3	8	0	.269	187	183	+4	L-1	3-8-0
Houston	3	8	0	.269	156	161	-5	L-1	3-8-0
Jacksonville	2	9	0	.231	138	186	-48	L-1	2-9-0
Kansas City	7	1	0	.875	199	138	+61	W-1	7-1-0
Oakland	6	2	0	.750	213	122	+91	W-1	6-2-0
Denver	4	4	0	.500	168	137	+31	W-1	4-4-0
San Diego	4	4	0	.500	148	162	-14	L-1	4-4-0
Seattle	3	5	0	.375	128	191	-63	L-1	3-5-0

SOCCER

NFL Standings

NATIONAL FOOTBALL LEAGUE									
Team	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA	Diff.	Streak	Record
Atlanta	10	3	0	.769	156	145	+11	W-3	10-3-0
San Francisco	9	4	1	.692	162	167	-5	W-1	9-4-1
Cowboys	8	5	0	.615	162	161	+1	W-1	8-5-0
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SOCCER

NFL Standings

NATIONAL FOOTBALL LEAGUE		
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The Simple Truth In Series' History: Pitching Is What Counts

By Thomas Boswell
Washington Post Staff Writer

What a shame hindsight is so perfect. We all could have made a chunk of change. Or at least have looked pretty smart.

The Cleveland Indians never had much of a chance in the 91st World Series. The odds were always stacked in the Atlanta Braves' favor. When one team has dominant starting pitching and the other doesn't, the better pitching almost always wins the Series. For every classic in which hitting is the story, there are five to show you that pitching is the key factor.

Oh, sure, now I figure it out. Would some kind soul please save this column and send it to me before the next World Series so I can get it right?

In this World Series, the Braves held the Indians to a .179 batting average and 19 runs (3.16 a game). Greg Maddux pitched a two-hitter in the opener. Tom Glavine, with a ninth-inning save by Mark Wohlers, won a 1-0 one-hitter in the final game.

Wow, what a pitching performance, I thought. But not many teams have been shut down that completely in the Series.

What am I? Unconscious? Does one 15-14 game in the '93 Series erase my memory bank?

What happened to the Indians in what happens consistently in the Series. Good pitching beats good hitting. But great

pitching—the kind we so often see in the Series—grinds down great hitting, destroys its confidence, feeds on its own success and, by the last games, utterly humiliates great hitting.

Maybe the Indians are lucky they got one hit Saturday night. Amazing as it seems, by scoring more than three runs a game against Atlanta, Cleveland had one of the better hitting performances among Series losers.

We don't have to go back to the Paleolithic period to find stunning and conclusive evidence.

The '63 Yankees (with Mickey Mantle) hit .171 against the Dodgers and scored four runs in the entire Series. The '66 Dodgers batted .142 against the Orioles and scored a total of two runs. The fabulous hitting '69 Orioles batted .146 against Tom Seaver's Mets and scored nine runs in five games.

What happened to Albert Belle and Eddie Murray befell Mark McGwire and Jose Canseco twice in the Series. The A's scored eight runs in four games in '90 and hit .177, after scoring 11 runs in five games in '88.

Several teams have scored less than the Indians did this time, however, and won the Series.

So, while praising Glavine, Maddux and Steve Avery, let's not get carried away. By the time the Indians got to the Series, they had already faced—in succession—Roger



Tom Glavine, pitching Sunday in the World Series for Atlanta, underlined an eternal truth: Great pitching always wins.

Clemens, Erik Hanson, Tim Wakefield, Bob Wolcott, Tim Lincecum, Randy Johnson, Andy Benes, Chris Bosio and Johnson again.

Before Glavine ever took the mound in Game 6, the Indians' postseason batting average was down to .230. That's because they had seen 100-mph (160-kph) fastballs, knuckleballs and one 6-foot-6 (1.98-meter) hulk after another hustling them in their hands in frigid weather. Then came the change-ups!

The longer you look at the Braves, the more you realize

how much they deserved to win.

Why did the Braves win this Series? Because you never saw Charlie Leibrandt pitching in relief in the 11th inning, as he was forced to do in both '91 and '92. This time, Atlanta's bullpen, with a 2.87 Series ERA, backed up the Braves' starting pitchers.

Plethora of times, the wrong team wins the World Series, leaving you with a bad taste in your mouth, convinced that in sports—as in many other things—the workings of providence

are inscrutable at best, nonexistent at worst. Who wants to go to a Series to meditate on those tough issues all over again?

For example, the Red Sox shouldn't have lost the '86 Series. Not that way. Their fans didn't deserve it. The Cardinals didn't deserve to lose the '85 Series on a blown call. And the Twins shouldn't have won the Series twice, in '87 and '91, thanks in part to an unearned "home dome" edge.

In this Series, however, plenty will feel that justice was indeed done. All season, the

Good-Bye to the Show, Welcome to the Woe

By Dave Anderson
New York Times Service

ATLANTA—Whenever they weren't handled in warm-up jackets during the World Series, the Atlanta Braves and Cleveland Indians could be seen with a patch on the sleeve of their uniforms that read "Welcome to the Show." Welcome to another example of baseball not understanding itself.

Baseball isn't supposed to be "the show" or even "a show." That's a phrase out of the movie "Bull Durham." A show is a Broadway play or a Hollywood movie, something with a script. Baseball is a game, a competition without a script. But baseball is also big business, an industry. It is not a show.

Baseball's public discovered that a year ago and now it is about to be reminded.

Just because the World Series was compelling, just because the earlier postseason games had their moments, don't think that baseball is back. As good as the games were, as glimmering as Tom Glavine, Mark Wohlers and Dave Justice were in the Braves' epic 1-0 one-hitter clincher on Saturday night, games alone won't put baseball back on the public pedestal it once enjoyed.

When last year's World Series was canceled, the owners and the union hung a dark cloud of public distrust over baseball. That cloud is not only still up there, but more clouds are on the horizon.

Now that the World Series is over, now that stadiums are empty, labor negotiations are due to resume soon. If a settlement and a multiyear agreement develop, that distrust will disappear. But if the dispute over a salary cap and revenue sharing lingers, if it threatens or delays the 1996 season, the patch on those World Series uniforms should have read, "Welcome to the Woe."

the owners.

For all the glitz of the post-season, for all the boasting by some that baseball is back, remember that the excitement involved only eight, then four, then two, of the 28 franchises. Many people, if their team wasn't in it, weren't interested.

Only hours after Atlanta celebrated the first championship professional sports team in its history, many of its citizens seemed more concerned with Deion Sanders' return to the Georgia Dome as the Dallas Cowboys' designer cornerback.

Baseball has a short shelf life now. Too much else is happening. Pro football is halfway to the playoffs. Pro basketball starts dribbling this weekend. Hockey has been skating for nearly a month. Mike Tyson will swagger into a ring again on Saturday night.

Baseball likes to think that its franchises are stable. But the future of the Houston Astros and the Pittsburgh Pirates is uncertain. Even the St. Louis Cardinals are up for sale.

After more than four decades, the Busch beer barons decided that the Cardinals, one of baseball's flagship franchises, were no longer cost-efficient. Another brewery, Molson, wants to sell the Blue Jays.

As if baseball didn't have enough problems, Albert Belle and George Steinbrenner tarnished the World Series with their bullying.

Belle, the Indians' sneering slinger, has apologized to Hannah Storm for insulting the broadcaster in the dugout before the third game, but he deserves a stiff fine.

Steinbrenner announced Buck Showalter's "resignation" as Yankees manager an hour before Thursday night's fifth game. The Yankees' principal owner's explanation was that he had to announce it because it had been leaked. But who leaked it?

Steinbrenner was fined \$50,000 for his derogatory remarks about the umpires during the first two games of the divisional series with the Seattle Mariners. And he should be fined for upstaging the World Series with his Showalter announcement.

Because these incidents occurred during the World Series, the fines of both Belle and Steinbrenner must come down from what is known as "the commissioner's office."

But there's no commissioner in that office. And none is in sight. Welcome to the Woe.

A Rookie Rises While the Champs Fall Again

The Associated Press

On Sunday evening the team with the league's worst record, the Seattle Seahawks, beat the Super Bowl champion 49ers, and a rookie quarterback guided his team to an overtime victory.

Eric Zeier, a third-round pick inserted for the benched Vinny

NFL ROUNDUP

Testaverde, threw for 310 yards and led Cleveland to a 29-26 victory at Cincinnati.

"He surprised me," said a Browns receiver, Andre Rison, who finished with seven catches for 173 yards, his best day with Cleveland. "He has shown us great leadership in practice. He's not intimidated by anyone."

Browns 29, Bengals 26: After Zeier completed 26 of 46 passes to build a 10-point lead, David Klingler replaced quarterback Jeff Blake (concussion) and led the Bengals to Doug Pelfrey's 41-yard field goal with 1:04 left.

Cincinnati recovered the on-side kick, and Klingler took Cincinnati 54 yards with the help of two pass interference penalties on Antonio Langham.

A two-yard lob to Carl Pickens tied it with 15 seconds left. But Blake returned, was inter-

cepted by Dana Hall and a field goal won it for the Browns.

"The last couple of minutes may have been the most bizarre finish to an NFL game I've seen," the Browns' owner, Art Modell, said. "It was wild."

Saints 11, 49ers 7: In San Francisco, the Saints took the lead on Mario Bates' 11-yard touchdown run and a two-point conversion when holder Tom Hodson passed to Wesley Walls after a botched snap. Their defense picked off two passes by Elvis Grbac, playing for the injured Steve Young.

Jerry Rice of the 49ers became the NFL's leader in career receiving yardage, overtaking James Lofton's 14,004. Rice caught eight passes for 108 yards to boost his total to 14,140.

The 49ers lost running back William Floyd and tight end Brent Jones to knee injuries that could end their seasons.

"Obviously, it's a pretty bitter loss to take," San Francisco coach George Seifert said. "And when you lose two starting players along with it, that's really severe."

Cardinals 20, Seahawks 14: Lorenzo Lynch grabbed a tipped pass and ran 72 yards to the end zone for Arizona (3-5). The overtime TD finished a sloppily played game in which

Seattle's Sam Adams blocked a 28-yard field goal attempt earlier in overtime.

"I just hoped Lynch's hamstring didn't blow out," Arizona's coach, Buddy Ryan, said.

Lions 24, Packers 16: The Barry Sanders rushed for 167 for the Lions, while Scott Mitchell found Herman Moore for three touchdowns. The visiting Packers threatened late in the game, but Brett Favre gave up the first fumble by Green Bay's offense this season, and Chris Spielman recovered.

Dolphins 23, Bills 6: At Miami, Dan Marino was back, but it was the defense and the running backs Terry Kirby and Bernie Parmalee who made the difference for the Dolphins. Kirby and Parmalee each ran for TDs and Buffalo, minus injured Andre Reed and Thurman Thomas, struggled to gain first downs. The rookie running back Derrick Holmes, rushed for just 24 yards in 12 carries.

Oilers 19, Buccaneers 7: In Houston, Kris Dishman picked off two passes by Trent Dilfer, snapping Dilfer's Tampa Bay record 138 consecutive passes without an interception. Al Del Greco kicked four field goals for the Oilers (3-5), who had the ball for 41:51.

Giants 24, Redskins 15:

Vecgie Glenn, of the Giants, returned an interception 75 yards for a touchdown, and Jamal Duff batted a pass to fellow lineman Michael Strahan, who returned it 62 yards to set up Tyrone Wheatley's rushing TD for New York.

In earlier games, reported in some Monday editions:

Cowboys 28, Falcons 13: Deion Sanders returned to "his house" Sunday and saw teammates Troy Aikman, Michael Irvin and Emmitt Smith lay claim to the Georgia Dome.

While Deion had a quiet debut for Dallas at cornerback and caught one six-yard pass, Aikman, Irvin and Smith led the Cowboys to three touchdowns in a span of nine minutes as they overcame an early 10-0 deficit.

Aikman was 19 of 25 for 198 yards and two touchdowns but he had a streak of 185 passes without an interception broken, however, by D.J. Johnson in the fourth quarter.

Panthers 20, Patriots 17: Carolina became the first expansion team to win three games in a row in its first season, beating New England on John Kasay's 29-yard field goal at 7:08 in overtime. They tied an NFL record for victories by an expansion team, already matched this season by Jacksonville. Carolina's rookie quar-



Deion Sanders acknowledges the fans in his Dallas debut.

terback, Kerry Collins, threw two touchdowns in a 17-point third quarter.

Colts 17, Jets 10: Jim Harbaugh ran for one touchdown and Eugene Daniel returned an interception a team-record 97 yards for another score as Indianapolis beat New York.

Bobby Brister, starting his third straight game as quarterback in place of injured Boomer Esiason, gave the Jets their only touchdown early in the fourth quarter on a 13-yard pass to Johnny Mitchell. On their final possession, the Jets reached the Indianapolis nine before a pass to Charles Wilson in the end zone was deflected by Ashley Ambrose.

Steelers 24, Jaguars 7: Neil O'Donnell doubled his season total with two touchdown passes and a much-changed Pittsburgh team dominated Jacksonville.

The Steelers (4-4) responded to an 18-point loss to Cincinnati by switching starters at nine of 22 positions. O'Donnell, with only one TD pass in his three starts, hit Yancey Thigpen for 15 yards and John L. Williams for six. Eric Pegram had a six-yard touchdown run as the Steelers scored on their first three drives.

Eagles 20, Rams 9: William Fuller, who was sidelined for two weeks with a hamstring injury, had two sacks and forced a fumble that Kevin Johnson returned for a fourth-quarter touchdown as Philadelphia beat St. Louis.

The game turned after Isaac Bruce caught a 12-yard scoring pass 1:46 left in the game. The Rams tried for a two-point conversion on a trick play but the Rams stopped linebacker Carlos Jenkins.

SIDELINES

Mayfair Shoots Par and Wins

TULSA, Oklahoma — Billy Mayfair won the \$3 million PGA Tour Championship at the Southern Hills Country Club by three strokes on Sunday. He finished even-par on 280 after a final round three-over 73. (AP)

Volkov Advances in Paris

PARIS — Alexander Volkov beat Daniel Courcol of France, 4-6, 6-3, 6-3, in the first-round of \$2.25m Paris Open. Byroo Black of Zimbabwe, was among other winners, beating Andrei Pavel of Romania, 7-6, (7-4), 6-3. (Reuters)

Orioles Hire Johnson

BALTIMORE — The Baltimore Orioles baseball team has hired Davey Johnson as its manager, one year after rejecting him. Johnson received a three-year contract. (AP)

Pakistan Under Pressure

PERTH — Pakistan, chasing 428 for victory, were 54 for one at close on the third day of their four-day tour cricket match against Western Australia on Monday.

SOWETO — Rain prevented play on the last day of England's match against a South African invitation team. (Reuters)

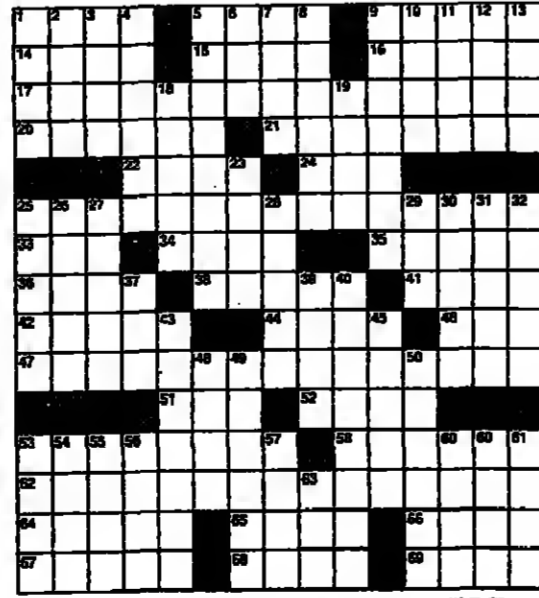
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20 Causes tearing
21 Muscle-building
drugs
22 Throw gently

24 Tell (on)
25 Treat
33 Pipe joint
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(good-for-
nothing)
35 Of the best
quality
36 Domestic
or star
38 Primitive fishing
tool
41 A long time
42 Maine trees
43 Tire feature
44 Pub pints
45 Opposite of
lobby
47 Trick
51 One for Juan
52 Knitter's stitch
53 Chorus as
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perhaps
70 Art
71 Zest follower
72 City west of Tulsa
73 Spokes flex
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76 Word with dance
or star
78 Pace
79 Actor Delon
80 Actor Kevin
81 Powerful D.C.
lobby
82 Neighbor of
Chad
83 Fix, as text
84 Romantic gift
85 —
"Rosenkavalier"
86 Cockeyed
87 Some
immigrants
88 They're
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confidential
89 Scrappy one
90 The "U" in B.T.U.
91 Obscure
92 Unrestrained
93 Mild cheese
94 "20,000
Leagues"
captain
95 Schedule
opening
96 Roll call answer
97 Former Israeli
statesman
98 Knowledge
99 Rim
100 Unnaturally
blonde, e.g.



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Solution to Puzzle of Oct. 30

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ANNES REAL PICA
MOD CALLMEADAM
HEAD EASEL
STELLAR LILKER
HABES MOAREN ISA
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ART BUCHWALD

In the Sights of Moses

WASHINGTON — Whenever I see Charlton Heston, I think of Moses — actually Moses holding an AK-47. I think of him like this because nobody in Hollywood has devoted as much time to ensuring universal gun ownership for all Americans.



Buchwald

During the last congressional elections, Moses worked his heart out to defeat anyone who stood for gun control.

While I don't know what effect he had on the electorate, he sure impressed me.

I have a hunch that they are going to do a remake of "The Ten Commandments."

Here's how it might be rewritten:

Heston: Why couldn't I be duck hunting by the Red Sea with a semi-automatic and as the sea opens, I cross it looking to shoot some rare wild mountain goats?

Producer: It might work. We'll film it the old way as well.

Gandhi's Sacred Book To Be Sold at Auction

LONDON — Mahatma Gandhi's personal copy of "The Bhagavad Gita," the sacred Hindu text that he regarded as a major influence on his life, is to be sold at auction.

Phillips auction house said Monday the book would be sold Nov. 9, when it is expected to fetch \$4,000 to \$8,000 (\$6,300 to \$12,600).

as you and test it out on the audience to see which version they prefer.

Heston: I'd like to freshen up the scene where God gives me the stone tablets. Let's say he hands me the Ten Commandments and I ask him to throw in an 11th one for good luck?

Scriptwriter: What's the 11th one?

Heston: The right of the people to keep and bear arms should not be infringed, nor will they have to wait five days in the Sinai to purchase a firearm.

Producer: Can we make the Sinai a credible place to bear arms? Where will the Israelis be able to buy guns in the desert?

Heston: In Sinai, Virginia. In Biblical times that's where everyone went to purchase weapons.

Scriptwriter: I didn't know that.

Heston: That's why I'm Moses and you aren't. We also have to figure out a big scene for the National Rifle Association.

Producer: We could show them making a big contribution to the Golden Calif. That would fit their image.

Scriptwriter: How about having Moses give a demonstration with a semi-automatic to illustrate the safety of the Israelis' weapons?

Heston: Besides the parting of the Red Sea, what other kind of action scene have we got?

Scriptwriter: We could have Moses shoot himself in the foot as he descends from the Mount.

Heston: I really don't think that's necessary. We'll end the film with me looking toward the Promised Land from a hill.

As a flock of white doves flies overhead, I'll take out my Uzi and fire it into the air, killing all the birds because I know that I will never see the Land of Milk and Honey myself.

A Crusader's Long Fight Against Urban Poverty

By Peter Applebome
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — "My friends tell me: 'You look worn out,' Jonathan. I'm worried about you," said Jonathan Kozol, perched on a battered counter stool, his cover worn to the wood, at B&V pizza and doughnuts in the South Bronx.

"They take me to fancy restaurants in midtown Manhattan, but I lose my appetite. It just seems strange. I'd rather be here. My digestion is better. I mean this \$2.35 tuna sandwich tastes good to me, and I don't have to think which fork to use."

For almost three decades, Kozol has been plumbing the depths of poor inner-city neighborhoods and the children who live there, first as an idealistic young reporter in the Roxbury section of Boston, then as a celebrated advocate for the poor and forgotten, now as what even he takes to be something of a relic of an earlier age of urban optimism.

His labors have won him widespread acclaim and awards, as well as some degree of skepticism from critics who contend that he walks a fine line between crusading reporting about the urban poor and pious moralizing that is short on solutions.

Like or dislike his books, it is hard not to see the descending arc of urban policy and the worsening plight of the inner-city poor in Kozol's evolution, from the crusading optimism of his first book, "Death at an Early Age," to the angry pessimism and tentative, weary spirituality of his most recent work, "Amazing Grace: The Lives of Children and the Conscience of a Nation" (Crown Books), a depiction of Mott Haven in the South Bronx.

"I wrote the first book, and I thought people would say: 'Separate and unequal schools in the City of Boston? I didn't know that. Let's go out and fix it,'" he said. "I thought then the problem was lack of knowledge," he continued. "Now I think it's lack of will. Now I don't expect what I write to change things. I think I write now simply as a witness. This is how it is. This is what we have done. This is what we have permitted."

Kozol's odyssey began in 1964, when he returned to Boston after graduating from Harvard University, studying at Oxford University as a Rhodes scholar and spending four years as an aspiring writer in Paris.

Around the excitement of the civil rights era, he began teaching black children in Roxbury. He was eventually dismissed for teaching unauthorized texts, specifically the poetry of Langston Hughes.

His journal from the 1964-65 school year was turned into "Death at an Early Age," which won a National Book Award and is often ranked with books like Rachel Carson's "Silent Spring," Ralph Nader's "Unsafe at Any Speed" and Michael Harrington's "The Other America" as an influential work that both reflected and shaped the conscience of its time.

Since then he has written about "Illiterate America" (1985), about homelessness in "Rachel and Her Children" (1988) and about the disastrous state of urban education in "Savage Inequalities" (1991).

Publisher's Weekly, for the first time in its history, endorsed "Savage Inequalities" on its cover, imploring President George Bush to read it. The book became a best seller.

On the other hand, some critics have found some of his books bemoaning and self-righteous, as Christopher Lasch wrote in The New York Times. In his review of "Illiterate America," he wrote: "Even- tually, one begins to wonder who precisely Mr. Kozol means to be whipping with the golden lance of his incoherent piety."

Kozol, 59 and divorced (he has no children), speaks in soft, precise, professorial inflections. Although he admitted that his brand of consuming liberal angst was utterly out of fashion, he said that this says more about the times than about him.

"I talk to people, and they grow impatient," he said. "They say: 'Well, of course, we know all that. Tell us something new.'" There's this kind of urbane equanimity about it, spiced with irony, like a cultivated kind of weariness. It's like you can't speak of this without incurring the



Jonathan Kozol no longer sees change but writes "as a witness."

charges of self-righteousness. But to me the central fact of life in New York City is the terrible sin hidden in the center of the city's romance.

To him, that sin is the racial segregation and crushing poverty in places like the South Bronx, where he spent the better part of the last two years while researching and writing "Amazing Grace." He writes of mothers with AIDS shuttled between unfeeling bureaucracies, of the children who make their way through an

urban wilderness of crime, drugs and abandonment and of the children who die young there. A postscript lists 23 children who died while he was working on the book.

He was asked if some of his concerns, like his discomfort at being at parties where the food is served and the cleaning up is done by black maids, just as it was when he was a boy a half century ago, might come across merely as liberal guilt. This discomfort can also apply to other aspects of

his life. In Byfield, Massachusetts, a picturesque New England town where he lives in a 200-year-old farmhouse, "the golden retrievers have a nicer place to play than the children do in the South Bronx," he said.

"I'd say there's a lot to be guilty about. A culture in which guilt is automatically assumed to be neurotic and unhealthy has devised a remarkably clever way of protecting its self-interest. I mean, what I've seen in this neighborhood and in similar neighborhoods for 30 years isn't a misfortune that happened by mistake. This is an injustice. This is an artfully created lazaretto, and I think those powerful people who created it have a lot to be guilty about and ought to be condemned. And the people in this book frequently do condemn them."

He faces no such criticism from the people he has gotten to know in the South Bronx, like Alice Washington, a sharp-witted woman with AIDS who is a main character in the book. Or Dale Prentice, who works in the after-school program at St. Ann's Episcopal Church. Or the Reverend Martin Overall, the church's pastor. Or Aurea Picart, grandmother of Bernardo Rodriguez, an 8-year-old who fell to his death down the shaft of a faulty, bullet-riddled elevator in 1994. Kozol established a memorial fund called Remembering Bernardo, which he hopes to finance with proceeds from the book and with donations.

"I have an enormous sense of having failed in life," he said. "If I had succeeded in everything I had tried to write, starting in 1965, there wouldn't be a neighborhood like this. Now there are more, and they're worse than ever before. I feel, in the end, as if everything I've done has been a failure."

POSTCARD

Aussie Films Strike a Sympathetic Chord in U.S.

By Caryn James
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Years before he went Hollywood, directing Harrison Ford as the ultimate CIA agent in "Patriot Games," Phillip Noyce made one of the smartest and most Australian movies of the past few decades. "Newsfront" (1978) begins with documentary film of Chico Marx, in Sydney in 1948, leading a ruckus-filled chorus of Australian military men.

"How about a little song?" Chico asks. "It's something about a bum walking along the road and he meets some dame named Matilda." The soldiers laugh before they launch into "Waltzing Matilda," a decidedly unromantic song about a hobo who kills himself rather than go to jail as a sheep thief. Australians know Matilda is not a woman; it's a knapsack.

Combining documentary film with the fiction of drama of rival newsreel companies in the 1940s and '50s, "Newsfront" displays a savvy sense of how Australia's image, simple and hearty on the surface, infinitely complicated beneath — plays to the world and at home. On the skids, the chairman of one news company calls for more stories about the outbreak, kangaroos and koalas. He is a cosmopolitan businessman, hoping to give ordinary Australians what he imagines they'll eat right up.

"Newsfront" is as timely as ever. Watch American television today and you'll find Paul Hogan, famous as Crocodile Dundee (the Australian as stubborn, good-natured lout), in a commercial for a car called the Subaru Outback. But go to the Museum of Modern Art, and you can look behind the stereotypes, in a huge, revealing series called "Strictly Out: A

History of Australian Film." Modern classics of Australian film, such as Gillian Armstrong's 1975 "My Brilliant Career" (1979), and "Jedda," a 1955 film about an aboriginal girl raised in a white household, suggest strong crosscurrents between American and Australian society.

Many films that deal with aborigines bring to mind the history of American Indians, and more directly, race relations between black and white Americans. The vast open landscape and the sheep and cattle ranches of Australia have their parallel in American westerns. And more recent films suggest a shared sense of urban strife.

These similarities don't deny what is unique about Australian culture and film, but they may help explain why so many Australian directors make such smooth transitions to Hollywood.

WEATHER

Forecast for Wednesday through Friday, as provided by Accu-Weather.

Europe	Today	High	Low	Tomorrow	High	Low	Day After	High	Low
Algeria	22/23	12/23	C	21/20	15/20	sh			
Amsterdam	12/13	10/20	C	13/16	8/16	C			
Athens	17/18	12/23	C	17/18	15/20	C			
Batavia	20/21	15/20	C	20/21	16/21	C			
Belgrade	17/18	11/21	C	17/18	14/21	C			
Berlin	16/18	11/21	C	16/18	14/21	C			
Bombay	16/17	10/21	C	16/17	14/21	C			
Buenos Aires	16/17	10/21	C	16/17	14/21	C			
Calcutta	16/17	10/21	C	16/17	14/21	C			
Cairo	16/17	10/21	C	16/17	14/21	C			
Chennai	16/17	10/21	C	16/17	14/21	C			
Columbus	16/17	10/21	C	16/17	14/21	C			
Dublin	16/17	10/21	C	16/17	14/21	C			
Havana	16/17	10/21	C	16/17	14/21	C			
London	16/17	10/21	C	16/17	14/21	C			
Los Angeles	16/17	10/21	C	16/17	14/21	C			
Madrid	16/17	10/21	C	16/17	14/21	C			
Moscow	16/17	10/21	C	16/17	14/21	C			
Mumbai	16/17	10/21	C	16/17	14/21	C			
New Delhi	16/17	10/21	C	16/17	14/21	C			
Paris	16/17	10/21	C	16/17	14/21	C			
Rangoon	16/17	10/21	C	16/17	14/21	C			
San Francisco	16/17	10/21	C	16/17	14/21	C			
Singapore	16/17	10/21	C	16/17	14/21	C			
Taipei	16/17	10/21	C	16/17	14/21	C			
Tokyo	16/17	10/21	C	16/17	14/21	C			



North America
A spell of mild, sometimes wet weather is slated for much of the East. Chicago and Toronto will have rain and thunderstorms Wednesday and Thursday, then be cold on Friday. Snow will blanket the Rockies but Florida will be warm. The West Coast will be mainly dry.

Europe
Chilly air will invade much of Europe later in the week, but little or no rain will fall at places such as Paris and London. Conversely, rain will be abundant from the east. Thursday then tranquil and chilly Friday. A low shower over the Alps and parts of Scandinavia.

Asia
Typhoon Zack will seek central Vietnam, while Tokyo and most of Japan are cool and windy with a shower or two. Seoul and Beijing will be cold and windy through Thursday then tranquil and chilly Friday. A low shower over the Alps and parts of Scandinavia.

Middle East
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Africa
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Oceania
A spell of mild, sometimes wet weather is slated for much of the East. Chicago and Toronto will have rain and thunderstorms Wednesday and Thursday, then be cold on Friday. Snow will blanket the Rockies but Florida will be warm. The West Coast will be mainly dry.

Legend: S: sunny, C: partly cloudy, sh: showers, th: thunderstorms, r: rain, f: fog, dr: drizzle, w: wind, W: weather. All maps, forecasts and data provided by AccuWeather, Inc. © 1995

PEOPLE

A MID all the reverses that Prime Minister Alain Juppé of France is enduring, along comes an event to put matters in perspective: his wife Isabelle gave birth over the weekend to a daughter, Clara — both mother and child are well, a spokesman said. Juppé's popularity ratings have tumbled in recent weeks, and he was forced to move out of his luxury, city-owned apartment last month to put to rest talk that he paid an artificially low rent.

Mayor Frank Jordan of San Francisco has defended his decision to jump into the shower naked with two disk jockeys, a move some saw as a bizarre blunder that could hurt his re-election hopes next week. The normally staid 60-year-old agreed to shower with the radio talk show hosts Mark Thompson and Brian Phelps, who arrived at the mayor's home and said he could win extra votes. The three then stood in the shower singing Frank Sinatra's "My Way" on the live radio broadcast. "People," the mayor said, "have to know that I have another side too, that I'm not just totally low-key or too serious." Well, now they do.

So he's been dead 16 years? John Wayne can still face down the likes of Clint Eastwood and Mel Gibson. Wayne came out top in the latest Harris Poll survey that asked 1,005 Americans to name their favorite movie star. Eastwood topped the list in 1993 and 1994 but slipped to second place this year, followed by Gibson, Denzel Washington, Kevin Costner and Tom Hanks. No women were in the top 10; Julia Roberts and Demi Moore were the highest-ranking actresses, tying for 22d. Rounding out the top group were Sylvester Stallone, Steve Seagal and Arnold Schwarzenegger, with Robert Redford and Robert De Niro tied for No. 10.

He was captured from the Japanese Army in World War II, joined the Nationalist flight from the Communist takeover of China in 1949, and just turned 78. And who is this adventurer? He is Lin Wang, the oldest elephant in Taiwan. More than 300 adults and children turned up at Taipei City Zoo to join Mayor Chen Shui-bian in sharing a large birthday cake and singing "Happy Birthday." Lin Wang was one of 13 elephants captured by Chinese



HANOI FASHION SHOW — Vietnamese children in turtle costumes providing a diversion at a fashion show by the Japanese designer Kansai Yamamoto, whose offering, "Hello Vietnam," included laser lights and fireworks.

troops in Burma in 1943 from the Japanese Army, which used them to transport supplies. Lin Wang, whose name means "flourishing forest," is in good health, lives peacefully with a female elephant Ma Lan, and eats \$70 of food a day.

Angela Lansbury says her hit television series, "Murder, She Wrote," is being killed, and she knows who's doing it. Lansbury says CBS is effectively pushing the long-running mystery drama off the air by moving it from Sundays to Thursdays. As a result, she said she's decided this is the show's last season. Lansbury accused the network of abandoning the older viewers who watch the show.

Sometimes "method acting" can get out of hand. Mandy Patinkin says he had a breakdown last year on the set of "Chicago Hope," partly because he was consumed by the mental instability of the character he plays, surgeon Jeffrey Geiger. "I just fell apart. I wept uncontrollably," the actor-


singer said in an interview. "Geiger's head is not the greatest place to be."

When it's no more fun, the party could be over for "Seinfeld," according to the show's co-star, Julia Louis-Dreyfus, who plays feisty Elaine Benes in the sitcom comedy. "Right now we're having a good time," she said, but "if that changes and we get tired by January, we'll make a decision then."

Paul McCartney says he hates having to justify his place in the Beatles to people who regard John Lennon as the legendary rock group's heart and soul. When Lennon was assassinated in New York in 1980, he became a rock saint to many Beatles fans. McCartney said that in the early days he was the only bachelor Beatle living in London and experimenting with new music. The others, he said, were "very square," because they were married and living in the suburbs.



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Turkey†	00-800-12277		
Ukraine†	01060-11		
United Kingdom†	8000-99-0011		
	8000-99-0011		
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